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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 178 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 31, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA DENIES DRAFTING OF LETTER TO VICEROY

Out Of The Gloaming.

Great things have been happening at the J. P. C. They were all busy on Saturday delivering valedictory speeches in honour of Sir Samuel Hoare and garlanding him with florid compliments,—as a reward for his evidence!

* * * *

Indians thanked him because the White Paper is safe, while the Lords thanked him because no real power is handed over to Indians. And then they all joined hands and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "Safe in the Arms of Samuel",—or something like it.

* * * *

Mr. M. R. Jayakar "believed" that considerable satisfaction would be felt in India—at the end of the J. P. C. farce? He was thankful that the W.P. was entirely safe in Hoare's hands. Hoare must also be thankful that M.R.J. is also entirely safe in his hands.

* * * *

It was a friendly match between Bombay and Nagpur as to who could pay more compliments and honours were easy M.R.J. was rather rash and said, though he would have liked to go a little further they would moderate their zeal for the present, since the W.P. was safe! His "culture" can never desert him though his commonsense may.

* * * *

Sir H. S. Gour not only agreed with M.R.J. but was even greatly struck with Hoare's "plain and straightforward" statements which had allayed the doubts which had arisen. Hoare, himself, must have been as greatly struck with Gour's manly simplicity.

* * * *

Then they all jointly and separately thanked the Grand Moghul for meeting their wishes and deeply appreciated his sincerity, though none referred to his anxiety to give India Dominion Status even in the form of minute seeds. This was a grave omission.

* * * *

Gratitude they say is a lively sense of favours to come—and one and all they were grateful! Sir Samuel made this much plain, that whatever he may have done, the Viceroy is left entirely free—to do what he likes and continue as the fount of favours.

* * * *

Gandhiji says Mr. Aney dissolved the Congress to save it; the Viceroy outlawed the Congress to kill it. They used identical methods but with different objects. Yet they will not see each other and decide about the final funeral rites!

* * * *

Now it is easy, in the light of Ganhiji's latest explanation to understand his real motives. All the Congress organisations were illegal according to Government law and secret Congress organisations were illegal according to his law. So there was an end of them,—Mr. Aney being delegated to the task of executioner.

* * * *

Gandhiji believes that the Congress, National honour and the spirit among the masses could be saved by killing the Congress, and says that people can't understand the beauty of this! The beauty lies in humane killing of what 18 months of Ordinance rule failed to kill by torture.

* * * *

Mr. Giri, the Labour Leader told his flock not to mind the W.P. debates at the J.P.C.—perhaps because he was not there. It must have been different when he attended the R.T.C.

* * * *

American manufacturers refuse to be guided by the "Blanket Code." Their reply must have been a wet blanket to Mr. Roosevelt's plans for inflation.

* * * *

But General Johnson, who must be a peppery Army Officer, proposes to give the capitalists a "sock right on the nose". We now await the result and anticipate there will be lot of hitting below the belt in this grim fight.

* * * *

Motor car dealer: "By selling you this car I am losingt ten pounds."

Byramji: I tell you what—I won't buy the car and we will split the ten pounds."

THREE GOLDEN RULES OF HIS LIFE

Right Conduct, Right Speech, Right Thought

REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW NOT COUPLED WITH THREAT OF C. D.

Ashram Building To Be Vacated On Tuesday: Gandhiji Going To Ras With Inmates

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Interviewed by pressmen, Gandhiji said that there was no truth in the press report that he had drafted a letter to the Viceroy. He said he knew only one fetish in life and that was Truth, and he was not sorry for having made of it a fetish.

In his opinion, prestige came unasked and unsought from right conduct, right speech and right thought. His endeavour ever since he entered public life was to regulate it by those three golden rules.

DENIAL OF THREAT.

Replying to a question whether his request to the Viceroy for an interview was accompanied by a threat of revival of civil disobedience, Gandhiji declared that in no sense was the request for an interview accompanied by threat of any kind whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, open or veiled.

It was for the sake of avoiding the slighest suspicion of threat that the proceedings of the informal conference were made confidential. It was a public misfortune that the present code of conduct of newspapers not only permitted, but seemed even to applaud the gaining of confidential information by hook or crook, and gave it publicity.

UNCONDITIONAL REQUEST.

That at an informal conference many things were said in connection with the possibilities that might arise if the interview was not granted or if granted, proved infructuous, could not in any way be interpreted as threat. The relevant fact was that his request for interview carried with it no condition.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S OFFER AND AFTER

Government Merely Own Receipt Of Letter

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The reply of the Government of Bombay to the offer made by Gandhiji to take possession of this Ashram has been received by post. The Government's reply merely acknowledges receipt of the letter of Gandhiji.—A. P.

GANDHIJI VACATES ASHRAM ON TUESDAY

Going To Ras Village With Inmates

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Gandhiji has decided to vacate the Ashram on Tuesday morning and proceed with the inmates of the Ashram to Ras village in Kaira District.—A. P.

ASHRAM BUILDING

Not To Be Given To Anybody, Says Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, July 30

A deputation of local Arya Samajists waited on Gandhiji this morning, and requested him to give the building of his Ashram for a "Gurukula."

Gandhiji said that it could not be given to anybody. He added that requests had also been received for giving it for a hospital, but he had not acceded to them.—A. P.

MR. THAKKAR AT AMRAOTI

Visits Harijan Buildings And Discusses With Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, July 29.

Mr. A V Thakkar, the general Secretary, All-India Harijan Seva Sangha, arrived in Amraoti from Akola yesterday with Shrimati Durgataee Joshi, President, Berar Provincial Board, and paid visits to the local Harijan Boardings, and met several social workers and had a long discussions with them.

In the evening he paid a visit to the local Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal.

He addressed a well attended meeting held under the auspices of the Tilak Utsav Mandal, Veer Wamanrao Joshi presiding.

In the course of his address he described the importance of the uplift of Harijans. He is now on tour in Berar and left to-day for Yeotmal.

SEN GUPTA DAY ON AUG. 6

Mahatmaji's Appeal To Nation

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Gandhiji has issued the following statement regarding the observance of August 6 as "Sen Gupta Day."

"I have received a message from Mr. Santosh Basu, Mayor of Calcutta and others asking me to announce August 6 as an All-India Sen Gupta Day. I have also seen Mr. Aney's appeal in connection with the same.

I associate myself heartily with the appeal made by Mr. Aney and I hope that at the public meetings that may be convened, striking features of the departed patriot's life will be recalled and an endeavour will be made by all to reproduce them in their own lives.—A.P.

COCHET BEATS AUSTIN

Davis Cup Surprise

AUTEUIL, July 30.

In the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup Cochet beat Austin by 5—7; 6—4; 4—6; 6—4 and 6—4.—Reuter.

EMPIRE FLAG DAY TO FIGHT CANCER

£173,000 Spent On Research In 10 Years

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, July 11.

"The campaign against cancer has become Empire Wide," said the Duke of York in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Empire Cancer Campaign at the House of Lords yesterday. He suggested that annual appeals might therefore be made throughout the Empire on Empire Day and that the appeals might take the form of an Empire Cancer Flag Day.

'So much has been achieved in this great cause," said the Duke, commenting on the work of the campaign "that I am confident that we shall gain a complete and final victory over this dread disease."

The Marquis of Reading, the Chairman, reported that since its formation 10 years ago the Empire Cancer Campaign has spent over £173,000 on research work and that big developments in methods of treatment were expected shortly.

"Research is now tending to concentrate into very definite channels," he said. "There is not one cancer problem but many and each has to be attacked separately. I am glad to report that several of these problems are now nearing definite solution."—Reuter.

FINDING WORK FOR JEWISH ARTISTS

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn Heads Hollywood Movement

(By Mail).

NEW YORK, July 4.

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the well-knowkn film producer of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation and producer for United Artists Corporation, is heading a movement for finding immediate employment in Hollywood for Jewish artists, directors and scenario-writers, who have been expelled from Germany by the Nazis, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Mr. Goldwyn states that, following a conference with leading American producers, he is certain that Jewish artists from Germany will be received in Hollywood with open arms.—Reuter.

Transborder Operations To Commence

Cavalry Regiment And Armoured Cars As Patrol: Battalions With Mountain Batteries Advancing Up-Country

SIMLA, July 30.

A cavalry regiment of the King Edwards Own has gone to Shabkadr and armoured cars will patrol the section of the road from Michni on the Kabul river to Abazai on the Swat River. Michni, Shabkadr and Abazai comprise the forts forming the so-called Mohmand blockade line.

A cavalry will likewise patrol the country beyond the line and the track as far at least as Dand which armoured cars can also reach.

Three battalons of Peshawar Brigade with two mountain batteries, presumably under Brigadier Auchinleck, will advance up-country, while a fourth is remaining in support of Peshawar. The actual units chosen from Peshawar brigade are as yet unknown.

UPPER MOHMANDS HOLD JIRGAS

Immediate Attack On Halimzais?

SIMLA, July 30.

A Communique states:—

The threatened attack on Gandab had not materialised by the evening of 29th July, but various sections of Upper Mohmands have been holding combined jirgas at which representatives from Bajaur were also present to discuss the situation. The result of their deliberations is not yet known, but it is rumoured that they may decide either to launch immediate attack upon Halimzais or to await the result of action which Government are expected to take in Bajour in the event of non-surrender of the wanted men.

Ghulamnabi, Chaknaur Mulla's son, who is said to have been the instigator of the recent attack on Gandab is apparently no longer with the Upper Mohmands, but his absence is not expected to make any difference to their plans and they are now reported to be attempting to coerce Badshagul and his brother who have just returned to Mohmand country into joining them.

TROOPS ON MOVE.

In the meantime, Lower Mohmands are being assured of Government's intention to come to their assistance, and troops are now on the move from Shabkadr towards the Gandab valley where the attack is expected.

In Bajaur the so-called "pretender" is reported to have moved to a village a few miles distant from Kotkai where he has been joined by Mohd. Tahir, another of the men whose surrender was demanded by Government.

The Khan of Khar is said to have held a jirga at which he spoke in favour of handing them over, but in this he was opposed by Dilawar Khan and others present. Government's demand of surrender of the "pretender" and his associates not having been complied with, within the stipulated period, bombing notices are being served on Kotai and Khan on 30th July.

NO AIR DEMONSTRATION.

No air demonstrations have yet been carried out, but inhabitants of the Charmung Valley are reported to be evacuating their houses in anticipation of air action. The attitude of the tribe in refusing to hand over these refugees in apparently based on the Pathan custom which enjoins on them to safeguard a guest who has sought their protection.

OVERRIDING OBLIGATIONS?

While such custom may have certain force in cases of intertribal disputes, it is of course obvious that it cannot over-ride obligations of a tribe to comply with the demands of the Government for the surrender of persons whose presence in the tribal area is a definite menace to the peace of the border and to the fulfilment of Government's international obligations.—A. P.

THREATENED ATTACK ON HALIMZAI

Child Leader Goes To Kabul

The threatened attack on Halimzai has not yet materialised, but various sections of Upper Mohmands have been holding combined warlike jirgas at which the significant fact is that representatives from Bajaur are present.

The child leader has gone to Kabul and it is understood that King Nadirshah has sent Badshagul and his brother, sons of the old religious Mullah, the Haji of Turangzai to Upper Mohmand with the object of dissuading them from the attack.

But it is officially reported that Mohmands are attempting to persuade the above religious leaders to join them.—A. P.

AIR BOMBING ON FRONTIER

SIMLA, July 30.

The ultimatum to the Bajaur chief expired at midnight yesterday without any sign of compliance. So notice has been served on tribal leaders that air-bombing will result after 48 hours on Kotkai, Khar and certain other specifically limited objectives presumably on Sarkanqik village, near Kotkai and Chingai near Khar.

Bombing squadrons of eleven and 29 Harts at Rifalpur and 27 and sixty Wapitis at Kohat are standing by to start bombing at dawn on August 1. Each plane can carry either two 230 lbs., or four 112 lbs. or ten 20 lbs. bombs.—A. P.

TEHRI STATE PEOPLE'S DEMAND

Consent To Fix Chandra Bhaga As Boundary

(From A Correspondent.)

RISHIKESH, July 30.

The public meeting of the residents of Tapoban, Dhalwala and Rishikesh, attended by about 1200 persons held at the Kailas Ashram, unnimously resolved: "We record our consent for the idea of fixing Chandra Bhaga as Tehri state boundary and we forward the public memorial for the necessary action to Government. We have full confidence that our rights will be preserved."

No resolution has been passed by the Notified Area Committee yet.

FLOOD HAVOC AT KAMPTEE

2,000 Persons Rendered Homeless: 300 Houses Washed Away

RAILWAY TRAFFIC HELD UP

Harijans Worst Sufferers: Relief Committee Formed

NAGPUR, July 30.

Details now available of the unprecedented heavy floods due to heavy rains at Kamptee show that 2,000 persons were rendered homeless, 300 houses were washed off, harijans being the worst sufferers.

The Deputy Commissioner and other police officials visited the area and a relief committee has been formed to render the utmost aid to the distressed families.

The traffic was held up on the Nagpur-Chindwara line as the lines have been washed off.

The trains were late by nine hours.—A.P.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN KONKAN

Traffic Disorganised

RATNAGIRI, July 30.

The monsoon continues to be vigorous here and there has been no sunshine since Thursday. Traffic is disorganised and nearly two square miles are reported to be under water between Malkapur and Kolhapur.

The sea is very rough causing dislocation of the monsoon steamer service. Compound walls of several buildings have collapsed and trees uprooted or branches ripped off by violent gales.—A.P.

RAILWAY BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Secretary Of State Does Not Favour Communalism

LONDON, July 30.

The report of the Railway Board published as a part of records of the Select Committee recommends the establishment of a Railway authority of seven members, to whom the administration should be entrusted, policy being controlled by the Federal Government and Legislature. The Committee are divided on the question of method of appointing authority.

All members of the Central Legislature on the Committee, except Mr. Ankelesaria recommend that all members of authority should be appointed by the Federal Government. Remainder of Committee, while agreeing that four should be so appointed, consider that three should be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The Secretary of State in a memorandum expresses an opinion that the proposals are conceived on sound lines, but does not agree that the Federal Government should appoint more than four members and does not support establishment of the Board on communal basis.—Reuter.

FORD STUDYING CODE CAREFULLY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DETROIT, July 29.

Henry Ford who represents 24 per cent. motor industry, has not yet signed the tentative code to which the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has agreed though he is studying the proposed code carefully.

In the meantime he has consented to act as a honorary president of the National Recovery Campaign in Dearborn.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Prospective Brahmin Bachelor seeks marriage with fair rich virgin or widow, any community. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1012 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a highly good-natured and educated elderly match for a respectable and well-to-do Maharastra Brahmin widower of about 38, holding a responsible post in U.P. and earning Rs. 225 per month. No sub-caste restrictions. Willing to marry a virgin widow. Apply Box No. 997 "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for a press in Fort, part or full time Proof-Reader. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 983 "Bombay Chronicle."

18. FURNITURE FOR HIRE.

For Sale—A Number of office tables in perfectly good condition from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each and other furniture. Apply General Manager, The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. (1013).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Get Absolutely Free "Guide To Health and Pleasures" a most instructive and useful booklet. PARIS IMPORT COMPANY, Ferozepore (Punjab) (1004).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Why Approach Extortionate Money-lenders when we advance cheap loans against Security? Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (980).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale very attractive 1500 sqr. yards plot at the corner of Sandhurst and Hughes Road facing Chaupati. Forward offers or meet personally between 12 to 2 p.m. Seth Binodiram Balchand, Mumbadevi Motishaws Chawl. (992).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted local and travelling Agents in every district of the province on commission or monthly salary for pushing the sales of our silk Sarees, Shirtings etc., Cash security Rs. 15/-. For full particulars apply to:—Benjamin Weaving Factory, Ludhiana (Punjab). (974).

Wanted Agents for a wonderful American Invention for saving petrol consumption in motor cars. Only those who are in motor line, or who have friends with cars should apply. J. A. Brothers, Dept 237, Cawnpore. (944A).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted a Mahomedan 2nd Class Mechanical and Electrical Engineer for Aden apply with Testimonials to Box No. 1010, "Bombay Chronicle."

104. CONTRACTORS.

Wanted Dyeing Bleaching Contractors for up-country mills. Quote lowest for all shades or meet personally between 12 to 2 p.m. Seth Binodiram Balchand, Mumbadevi, Motisha's Chawl. (991).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Have your suites tailored by an All-India 'Specialist' in tailoring. Try once and you will be highly pleased. Tailors' Depot, 172 Lohar Street, Bombay 2. (1000).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

STAMP RUPEE ONE.

The Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd.

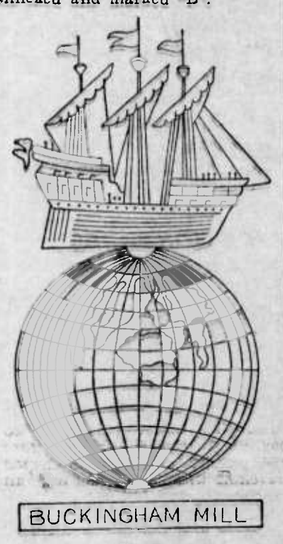
MADRAS.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned DAULATRAM MOHANDAS, a firm carrying on business at Govind Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, hereby admit that we have dyed in our Dyeing and Bleaching Factory at Mahim, Bombay, white Cotton Piece Goods, which we have sold in the Indian markets under a trade mark a specimen of which is hereto annexed and marked "A".

Ex. A

We also admit that you have for several years past manufactured and sold in the Indian markets Cotton Piece Goods under your well known "Ship on Globe" mark a specimen of which is hereto annexed and marked "B".



Ex. B

We further admit that the mark used by us is a counterfeit of your said trade mark and is likely to deceive illiterate and unwary purchasers of your goods under your said trade mark into purchasing our goods instead and that we have thereby infringed your rights.

In consideration of your having agreed at our request to withdraw the complaint filed by your representative Mr. Philip Giffard in the Court of the third Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, against our partner Mr. Daulatram Mohandas for having infringed your rights, being case No. 444/S of 1933, we hereby undertake and agree that we will not at any time hereafter sell or engage either directly or indirectly in the sale in the Indian markets of any Cotton Piece Goods stamped with or bearing the mark a specimen whereof is hereto annexed and marked A or any other mark which in your opinion is an imitation colourable or otherwise of your "Ship on Globe" mark.

For the consideration aforesaid we further undertake and agree to pay to you your costs of and incidental to the said case up to but not exceeding rupees five hundred (Rs. 500/-) and to deliver or cause to be delivered up to you the dye used by us for stamping the said counterfeit mark of which charge was taken by the Police when they executed the search warrant issued in the said case at our Factory at Mahim, Bombay and to furnish to you the names and address of the dealers to whom we have sold our goods bearing the counterfeit mark and the quantity sold to each of them.

We desire to express our regret for having infringed your rights and request you to accept this undertaking which you are at liberty to publish in such newspapers as you think proper and we agree to pay to you a further sum of Rupees seven hundred and fifty (Rs. 750/-) towards the cost of such publication.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DAULATRAM MOHANDAS,
By the hand of Udhavdas Sobhraj, one of the partners.

Witness:—

(Sd.) JESHTARAM S. KAPADIA,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Interpreted by me to Udhavdas Sobhraj before execution.

(Sd.) JESHTARAM S. KAPADIA,
15-7-33.

7051.

Public Notices

Notice To Jurymen

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY the 31st instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th July, 1933

7053

Imperial Bank of India

The Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1933, that day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th July, 1933.
7043.

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY No. 761 of 1932.

Re: TULSIDAS MATHURADAS MERCHANT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at French Bridge, Chawpaty. Formerly Race Horses Owner up to 1927 and thereafter Unemployed up to 1931 and since then a Trainer of Race Horses. .. An Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th October, 1933 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1933.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HUSSEIN TYABALLI of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sell, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of the Improvement Trust, situate at the junction of Old Hanuman Lane, and Princess Street in the City and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 771 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service passage, on the North-East by the said service passage on the East by Plot No. 122 of the Princess Street Estate of the Board since leased to Fidaally Abdul Rassul and on the South by Princess Street aforesaid and on the South-West by Old Hanuman Lane and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 121 of the said Estate and which said land is entered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1619, 1620, 1622, 1627, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1083, Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon bearing C Ward No. 1371 to 1374, Street Nos. (Old) 1—3—5—7—9—11—13 to 19—1—1 and New Nos. 2 & 6 and 20 and 30. The value of the said 1/4th share of the said Bai Mariambai is valued at Rs. 25,875 for the purposes of stamp duty.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1933.

Messrs. THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7052

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.,

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS: RIFLES; GUNS; SWORDS; DAGGERS AND CARTRIDGES

and at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

11 Pieces Woollen Serge; Clothings; Perfumery; Wines & Spirits; Wireless Goods; 1 Comptometer Machine; Jewellery; Tobacco, etc., etc.,

In accordance with section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 2nd August, 1933, at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Bellard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department

AUCTION SALE OF 121 BALES MORVI GIN COTTON

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1933 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree in M shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH EMERALDS AND PEARL.

Messrs GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. Shankerlal G. Kapadia the pledgee and on a/c and at the risk of Patel Shankerlal Chhotalal Ghasia Insolvent the pledger at their rooms No. 73, Medows St., Fort.

		Crt.
1	Emerald about	9.05
421	Emerald Chokis about	79
30	„ „	25
50	„ „	28.75
2	Emerald Potas about	11.85
1	Pearl about	7.15

A deposit 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

Sale of property situate at Kolbhat Street Cross Lane, advertised to take place (to-day), Monday, the 31st instant has been POSTPONED 'sine die'.

BENNETT AND CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	26 Aug
*Giny Maru	9,000	29 Aug	12 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle: accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10,000	8 Aug
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11,000	3 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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with LESLIE HOWARD

Stirring Romance of a faithful wife who stood by her faithless husband for half a century.

Also Showing: Musical Cartoon, "TRADER MICKEY" and UNIVERSAL NEWSREEL.

DAILY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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CINEMA

DADAR

From 29th July to 4th August.

Featuring

BELA LUGOSI

Daily 3 shows at:
5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW ON SAT. & SUN. at 2-30 p.m.

SOLE AGENTS:
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4/133, BROADWAY, MADRAS. | FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Note in your Diary!

Chhatrapati Cinetone's

Mythological extravaganza

KURUKSHETRA

at the

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

GIRGAUM.

from 5th August 1933

Directed and Starred by

SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAO

The CARLTON

6-30 & 10 P.M.

The picture no husband or wife should miss!

The Kiss Before The Mirror"

WITH

NANCY CARROLL
PAUL LUKAS
FRANK MORGAN

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT DRAMA!

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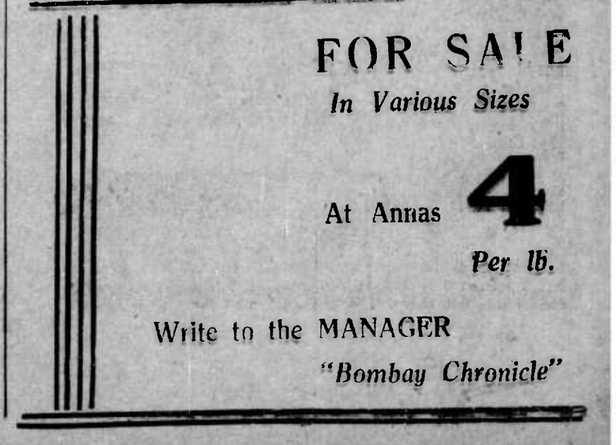

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At Annas 4 *Per lb.*

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"Bombay Chronicle"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu Shravan Shud 9, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 7; 1352.
Parsi—Behman 28 1302.
Sunrise—6h 15m.
Sunset—7h 15m
Hightide—6-23 17-34
Lowtide—11.46

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 6th August 1h 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August 9h 19m a.m.

Laying of foundation stone of the School Building of the Bawla Muslim Girls' Orphanage 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY. August 1.

Unveiling of the statue of the late Lok. Tilak at Chowpaty at 6-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival in Bombay.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

'Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

Y M C A—Mr. P M George will give a biographical talk on "Mustapha Kemal Pasha" at the Y M C A., Reynolds Road, Byculla (to-morrow) Tuesday at 6-30 p.m.

IMPORTANCE OF HINDU FESTIVALS:—Pt. Pardhubhai will deliver a lecture to-day (Monday) at 6-30 (S.T.) p.m. in Mandvi Arya Samaj, Mandir on "Importance of Hindu Festivals."

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Gehramgore Tehmoras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) strophes 10 and 11.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP:—Prof. Pratapgiri and Dr. Kayandas J. Desai will speak on "Conversion from the view point of Bhramo-Samaj and Arya-Samaj" at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The White Sister." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Kiss Before the Mirror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Secret." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Branded Oath." Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Draculla." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Dunya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Soldiers of the King." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Girl Crazy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Lady and Gent." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records
1 p.m.—Bombay Market—Opening Rates.
6 pm.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. News available.
Indian Sponsored Programme by H M V Gramophone Co. Ltd.
8-30 p.m.—Cotton Silver Gold Seeds Wheat Stock-Exchange and other market prices.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9 p.m. News in Hindi
New York Opening. Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
European Programme—
9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
"Here and There" by the Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m. The Station Ensemble with. Duncan Farley, Baritone.
1 March "Gipsy Blood" Renner.
2 Waltz "Love and Life in Vienna" Komzak
3 Fantasy "The Barber of Seville" Rossini.
Duncan Farley in selected songs. The Ensemble.
1 Paso Doble "Marga" Tabarra
2 Tango 'Linda Milonguita" Castegnaro.
3 Fantasy "Il Ragno Azzuro Randegger
Duncan Farley in More Songs The Ensemble.
1 Dance of the Puppets Delibes.
2 "Spanish Dance" Sarasate
3 "Slavonic Dance" Dvorak.
4 "Cossack Dance" Barlock
11 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!
THE CAPITOL THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)

A love story so moving in its blend of romance and tears that it was deemed worthy of two of the screen's finest stars!

with LEWIS STONE, MAY ROBSON.
Twelve heart tugging reels!
Please be in time as the picture being of unusual length only the news reel precedes it.

GOAN EMIGRANTS' GRIEVANCES

"Vexed And Humiliated At New Legislation

NO-FAITH MOTION

Principles Of Colonial Act Unacceptable

A large number of Goan residents of Bombay assembled in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall on Sunday morning to protest against the Colonial Act which was passed by the Portuguese Republic a few days ago. The meeting was held under the auspicies of the Goan Union Mr. Braganza D'Cunha presiding.

Messrs. Leon D'Souza a prominent lawyer of the Goan community and A. Vaz spoke on the significance of the incorporation of the Colonial Act in the Constitution. The following resolution, which was passed at the meeting will be sent to the President of the Portuguese Republic.

Whereas the Colonial Act which is now incorporated in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, restricts our constitutional rights in the republic, they have to be extended to all the citizens who are emigrants or colonials and

Whereas the Portuguese India formed an integral part of the Portuguese Nation and

Whereas the rights and obligations of the Portuguese Indians were incorporated in the statutes of the Portuguese nation and

Whereas the restrictions imposed by the constitution effect the normal life of the Portuguese Colonials who are politically educated and

Whereas it is felt that the Portuguese Government by its legislation has vexed and humiliated the Goan emigrants who contributed in large measure to make up the deficit of Portuguese India and

Whereas the revenue was being disposed of without the people's consent.

NO-FAITH MOTION.

The Goan emigrants cannot accept the principles of the Colonial Act which provides no safeguard against the excess as of an obsolete system of centralisation; and,

Whereas the new constitution does not guarantee to us our ancient rights of citizenship of those for whom we labour every day.

The Goan emigrants have no confidence in the promises and declarations made by the Government so long as they are not again incorporated in the statute of the nation.

PHYSICAL EXHIBITION AT SIR C. J. HALL:—A Physical culture exhibition will be held for the benefit of Matunga Vyamshala at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4 p.m. on Sunday (6th August) when pupils of Prof. Sheshappa of South Kanara Physical Culture Institute and Matunga Vyamshala will perform Feats of Strength, enduring and skill. Dr. M.C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay, will preside. Admission passes can be had from Purohit Hotel, Boribunder.

RAHNUMA -I -MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Framroze A. Bode will speak on "Immortality of the Soul and Future Life according to Zoroastrianism".

TILAK'S ANNIVERSARY AT KALYAN—Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Kalyan under the presidency of Dr. V W Phadake at 9 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) in Kale's Wada near Gandhi Chowk to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak's 13th Anniversary when Syt. D R Damle, of Thana will unveil the portrait of Lokmanya, in the Association Hall.

TIVIMNENSES UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union the 24th annual social gathering will be held in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall (Burrows Lane) Girgaum on Saturday (5th August) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CUTLERY SHOP ABLAZE

A damage of Rs. 200 is estimated from a fire that broke out in the early hours of Sunday morning in a cutlery shop in Janjiker Street at Bhuleswar. The Fire was noticed by a watchman who immediately gave an alarm and the brigades rushed to the spot and put the fire out.

GOODS WAGONS DERAILED

G. I. P. Local Traffic Stopped For 2 Hours

Four Goods Wagons derailed on Saturday evening at 6 p.m. near the Wadala Station (G.I.P. Ry.) when a Goods Train was coming from Kurla to the Wadala Yard.

It appears that the first 17 wagons had passed the Raoli Cabin, where the main line cnanges towards the Wadala Yard, when suddenly the 18th wagon and three others derailed and fell down sideways.

Due to the derailment, the local traffic from Kurla towards Victoria Terminus was stopped for two hours, by which time the lines were cleared.

The Officials are holding an enquiry to find the cause of the derailment. Nobody was injured.

LATE V. D. PALUSKAR

Anniversary Celebration To-day

The second anniversary of the late Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, the founder of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and a great exponent of Indian music will be observed at the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Monday).

The following programme has been arranged: A public meeting at the Vidyalaya at 8 a.m. Mr. N. R. Pathak presiding. A Harikirtan at the same place by Mr. D. Paluskar at 5 p.m.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

A musical concert will also be held at the Blavatsky Lodge at 9 p.m. when Prof. Vyas, Prof. Gokhale, Prof. Joshi, Prof. Ashtekar and Mr. D. Paluskar will entertain the audience with vocal and instrumental music. Only passholders are invited to attend.

LEGLESS SWIMMER WILL TRY CHANNEL

Chicago "Zimmy," Winner Of World's Endurance Record, Crawls Without Kick

Charles Zibelman, the Chicago legless swimmer better known to his friends as Zimmy, arrived in Paris in mail week en route to some point on the English Channel to get in good shape for another attempt at the strangest of Channel swims.

He has just returned from a long tour, including Spain and North Africa with his manager, Michael Cauet, where his natatorial exploits kept the natives in wonderment and he gave them a kick, as he himself states.

Last year he attempted a round trip swim, but after an 18-hour struggle with the elements, he was forced to abandon it because of the roughness of the water.

"I'm going to make it this time," he said. "I'm not going to wait for bad weather as I did last year. The first break in weather I get I'm going to shove off. I've already done it in practice and I don't see why I can't do it again with about two weeks to get me in shape."

CRAWLS WITHOUT KICK

His favorite stroke, he says, is the crawl—that is, the crawl without the kick.

Zimmy lost his legs in a tramway accident when he was a newsboy in Chicago. Up to that time he had never been in the water. A year later, however, he says, he was taken to a public bath in Chicago and pushed into the water, where to his surprise he found he could not sink.

"I noticed I was more at home in water than on land," he said. "Since then I've probably spent more time splashing around in water than possibly any other human."

Zimmy gets along quite easily on a little carriage and does it quite cheerfully. He holds the under water record in the United States, remaining submerged for 4 mins., 17 secs. He has swum 7½ miles without a stop and dived from a height of 157 feet. Two years ago he won the world's endurance championship at Honolulu by remaining in the water for 100 hours 15 seconds.

The spirits of 168 horses and nineteen cows that served the Imperial Household of Japan have been honoured at a special service in Tokyo.

The horses included the Emperor Meiji's favourite animal Kinkazen, which he rode for more than twenty years. The cows had supplied the imperial family with milk.

HINDU ACQUITTED OF ASSAULT CHARGE

Magistrate Disbelieves Complainant's Story

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 30.

A case in which serious allegations of assault were made by a Bania woman against a neighbour youth was decided by Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, in favour of the latter on Friday last.

Devkunwarbai Pitamber, the complainant, alleged that on May 30 last when she was sitting in the rear gallery of the chawl, Tribhuvan Liladhar, the accused and Bai Suraj were talking about a complaint lodged by Jasbhai Punjabhai Patel, a hotel-keeper of Thana, against her husband in an unpleasant manner. When she asked the accused not to speak to her in the absence of her husband, the latter, it was alleged, took a plank lying on a coal-bag and gave her 3 or 4 blows with it. While she tried to catch hold of the plank, the accused broke her glass bangles and damaged the gold ones. The accused then gripped her neck and dashed her against a pillar and gave her kicks It was further alleged that the accused tore her bodice with intent of insulting her modesty. Witnesses ran to her rescue and set her free.

After recording evidence, a charge of voluntarily causing hurt was framed by the Magistrate.

In acquitting the accused, the Magistrate observed that the complainant had stated "a coloured and exaggerated story." "The woman does not seem to be so straightforward as to be relied upon," he added.

CHARGE OF GIVING FALSE NAME

Christian Acquitted By Kurla Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 30.

Philip Pereira Ignatius (28), a Christian of Kurla, also known as Philip Rozario, who was charged under sections 120 (B) and 121 of the Indian Railways Act with assaulting a railway ticket collector on duty at Kurla station on June 15 last, was acquitted by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate, Kurla, on Friday last. The accused was, however, ordered to pay Re. 1 towards railway fare and penalty, as he was dectected travelling without a ticket on an up-Kalyan electric train.

The complainant had alleged that the accused had given a false name of Pereira instead of his real name Rozario. The head of the Kurla Church deposed that the accused was known as Pereira, a surname which he had adopted from his mother's family, while Rozario was the surname on the paternal side. He was better known by the former surname, as his father lived with the family of the mother of the accused.

The magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused on charges of abuse and assault.

THANA GETS 45 INCHES OF RAIN

Monsoon Weakens After Good Beginning

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 29.

A total rainfall of 45.67 inches was recorded at the Thana municipal office this morning since the commencement of the season this year on May 17. It shows a decrease of 13.98 inches when compared with the corresponding period, though the monsoon had set in on June 3 last year.

However it is worth noting that this year on June 30, 28.8 inches of rain was recorded, while during the corresponding period last year the rainfall was only 8.16 inches, showing an increase of about 20 inches towards the beginning of the season this year.

Till December 1, 1932 the total rainfall recorded at Thana was 92.73 inches, while 131 inches of rain was registered on November 4, 1931.

JUDGE AND PARTY STUNG BY BEES

(By Mail.)
MADRID, July 4.

A judge, two assistants, two uniformed officials, a lawyer and two creditors arrived at a debtor's house here to seize the man's belongings.

Th debtor received them with exquisite courtesy. He invited them inside. Then he overturned a beehive in his room, dashed from the door and locked it behind him.

The whole party were thrown into confusion and were all severely stung. The judge, aged 80, is in a serious condition. The alleged debtor has been arrested.
—Reuter.

SEVEN YEARS' R. I. FOR FATAL ASSAULT ON OLD CHRISTIAN

Bidder Murdered After Auction Of Attached Land: Abetment Charge Against Another Christian Fails

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 30.

The story of how an old Christian, who attempted to purchase at a public auction the property of a judgment-debtor, was done to death by the son of the landholder, another Christian, was narrated by the son-in-law of the deceased and two other eye-witnesses in the court of Mr. M. A Bhave, officiating Sessions Judge, Thana.

The accused were (1) Tomu Kaitan (25) and (2) Elis Jambo (26), son and son-in-law respectively of Kaitan Zujin Pirei (judgment-debtor) of Saloli, a village in the Bassein taluka. They were charged with murder and abetment of Pedrin Antone (60).

The trial which began on Monday last and concluded on last Friday afternoon, had attracted a large number of Christians to the Sessions Court. The accused were committed to Sessions on June 6 last by Mr. M. K. Jadhav, First Class Magistrate of Bassein Prant, Thana. In all 16 witnesses, including the Mamlatdar of Bassein, were examined by the prosecution.

Mr. A. V. Chitre with Mr. R. M. Chitnis, assistant public prosecutors, Thana, appeared on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. M. M. Karbhari with Mr. Y. D. Potnis defended the accused.

PROSECUTION'S CASE.

The prosecution story was that in 1925 Pedrin had advanced to Kaitan Peril Rs. 150 for buying bricks. The latter supplied raw bricks, which were refused by the former. When the latter did not return the amount, the former sued him and obtained a civil court decree of Rs. 162-5-4 against the latter in 1928. During the execution proceedings the 'wadi' of Kaitan was attached and put to auction, but it was not concluded for want of bidders. The 'wadi' was again put to auction on April 12 last at Saloli. On this occasion Pedrin Antone offered Rs. 100, but as the bid was very low, the auction was again postponed.

DECEASED ASSAULTED.

According to the prosecution, while returning home at 3 p.m. one Mingel lagged behind. At about a distance of 800 feet from Saloli the two accused came from behind and the first accused, who had a piece of wood gave several blows on the head of Pedrin as a result of which the latter fell down on the ground. Reginald, who went to his rescue, was given some fist blows. The former alleged to have then thrusted a sharp iron weapon like the pointed end of a scythe in the neck of Pedrin. The complainant, alarmed at the sight, fled for life being pursued by the accused, who hurled stones at him, which fortunately missed their aim.

MAMLATDAR INFORMED.

At a tea-shop Reginald met Mingel, who was told to report the matter to the Mamlatdar. On receiving information the police hurried to the scene of offence and removed Pedrin to the dispensary, but he died before admission. According to the medical evidence death was due to the fracture of the skull and ribs and internal haemorrhage. The Mamlatdar, who passed along the cart track after the auction was postponed, stated that the deceased was simply groaning all along.

At the request of the public prosecutor, a charge of voluntarily causing hurt was added against Elis, the second accused.

The jury unanimously found the first accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder with knowledge but without intention. The second accused was found "not guilty" of both the charges.

ONE ACCUSED JAILED.

The Sessions Judge, in convicting the first accused and acquitting the second, observed that Tomu was a young man, who was labouring under resentment due to the attempt of Pedrin to purchase Kaitan's "wadi," which was apparently the only means of his father's subsistence. He acted rashly on the impulse of the moment and in his mad fury he forgot himself so much so that he dealt violent blows with a thick piece of wood on a vital part of the deceased's body with such terrific force that they smashed his skull. The Judge, in view of the jury's recommendation of leniency, sentenced the first accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default six months' additional hard labour. The second accused was directed to be set at liberty.

PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
GEORGE BANCROFT and WYNNE GIBSON
PLAYING THEIR GREATEST ROLES IN PARAMOUNT'S
LADY AND GENT
COMING SHORTLY
GIGANTIC PARAMOUNT HIT
THE MAN I KILLED
WITH THE STAR OF STARS
LIONEL BARRYMORE
Supported by
NANCY CARROLL and PHILIP HOLMES
WATCH FOR THE RELEASE DATE

PARAMOUNT'S GREATEST PICTURE
A FAREWELL TO ARMS
WITH
HELEN HAYES—GARY COOPER
Directed by FRANK BORZAGE
"It is nothing less than superb"—
—"Daily Mail."
TO BE RELEASED AT
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 29.

Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Varela, Wootton, Busreh.
Cape St. Colombia, Boughton, Calcutta.
Jalajyoti, North, Calcutta.
White Fan, Hart, Alexandria.
Surada, Nilson, Moulmein.

DEPARTURE

July 30.

Havre Maru, Iton, Karachi.
Honolulu Maru, Saito Kobe.
Bengal Maru, Kurate, Kobe.
Begum, Palmer, Java.
Aungban, Buldeley Rangoon.
Jalavihar, Memerry, Rangoon.
Jalapalaka, Charles, Moulmein;
Jalajyoti, North, Karachi,
Jenny, Johanassen, Palembong.

LOADING.

July 29.

Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Karanja:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Karanja, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mail, a general cargo and 417 passengers.

S. S. White Fan:—The Messrs. Strauss & Coy.'s steamer White Fan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, with ballast.

S. S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.5s steamer Varela, arrived nn harbour on Saturday from Busreh, sengers.

S. S. Cape St. Colombia:—The Messrs. Martharlal & Co.'s steamer Cape St. Colombia, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Jalalyoti:—The Scinda S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalalyoti, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and hence she sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Havre Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer- Havre Maru, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Honolulu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Honolulu Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bengal Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bengal Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Begum:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Begum, sailed yesterday for Java, with a general cargo.

S. S. Aungban:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy.'s steamer Aungban, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapalaka, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay July 29.

2 Kepwick Hall, 2810, Antwerp. 14/8 Grahams Tdg. Co.
6 White Fan, 2357, Port Said. NF. Strauss & Co.
8 Nuddea, 4,956, Hull, 2|8 M M and Co.
11 Silverbelle, 3091, Colombo, 29|7 Volkart Bros.
12 President Hayes, 6195, N York. 29|7, F F Campbell & Co.
14 Anna 3192 Port Said 2/8
15 Karanja, 4646, Bhawnagar, 31/7, M M & Co. Strauss & Co. Ltd.
16 Masula 4566, London 5/8, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Baron Ogilvy 2035, Port Said, 3/8 Louis Drefus & Co.
2 Jalapalaka 2630 Bassein 30/7, Scindia S N Co.
3 Varsova, 1957 P Gulf, NF, M M & Co.
6 Jalajyeti, 2098 Karachi, 30/7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Gairsoppa, 3227, Calcutta, 31/7, M M and Co.
9 Wichita, 3856, New York, 3|8, L Edwards.
10|11 Havre Maru, 3450, Karachi, 31/7, O S Kaisha.
12|13 Bengal Maru 3231 Karachi, 30|7, N Y Kaisha
14 Hoholulu Maru 3541 Kobe, 30/7 O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi 120, NF, NF, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager, 661, Singapore, 1|8, F F Campbell and Co.
B Risaldar, 3092, Calcutta, 2|8 T Morrison and Co.
C|R Gandara 3190 Rangoon, 2|8, M M and Co.
F Jalavihar, 3381, Rangoon, 30|7, Scindia S N Co.
G Sophie Marie, 560 M'Coast, 31/7, Merchant S N Co.
H Lalita, 283 M'Coast, 1/8, Malabar Steamship Co.
M Bankura 1896 NF, NF, M M & Co.
N Ellora, 2567, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Begum, 3656, Rangoon 30|7, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Straithard 3/8 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 10/8, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 17/8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 17/8, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Durenda 13|8 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
City of Bristol 4|8, K N Co.
City of Khios, 13|8 K N Co.
Elysia 23|8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26|8 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Folkenfels, 30|7 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 10/8 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 18/8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23|7 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cariguino 6|8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23|8 L T Co

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 4|8 M Italiona.
Arabia 23|8 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Windsor, 26/7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 10/8, F F Campbell & Co
President Monroe, 24/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Durban 4/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bath 15/8 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE

Tango Maru 30|7, N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 16|8 N Y Kaisha.
Gingo Maru 24|8 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 8|8 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23|8 O S Kaisha.
Somali 6/8, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 11/8, P & O S N Co.
Alipore 16/8, P & O S N Co.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Hilda, 29|7 L T C4

FROM BRISHANE

Comorin 518 P & O S N Co.
Moolton 1818 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karaja 29|7 M M & Co.
Takliwa 12|8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Comorin 5|8 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 12|8 P & O S N Co.

OTHER STEAMER FOR LONDON

Nuddea 2|7 M M & Co.
Musula 5/8 M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wichita NF, L I Mannuel to C/Windsor NF, F F Campbell Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Baron Ogilvy 3/8 L Drefuse & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Anna 2|8, Strauss & Co.
White Fan, N F, Strauss & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM

Kepurckhall NF, G T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bankura 2|8 M M and Co.
Vita, 3|8 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager NF F F Campbell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Risaldar, NF, T M Co.
Gandara N F, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Moncalieri 27|7|33.
Thalatta 27|7|33.
Begum 28/7.
Resaldar 28/7.
Sophie Marie 28/7.
Varsova 29/7.
Dayavati 29/7.
Silverhelle 28/7.
Pres. Hayes 28/7.
Kota Pinang 29/7.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 29.

S. S. Hilda for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2 cks. wet salted black lizard skins, S A Rahim Mohd. Sadik; 5,332 bags groundnut seeds, The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Venice:—330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 5,990 bags linseed and 633 bags groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 55 bales cotton uy clean, M Chamanlal & Co.; 1,334 bags castor seeds, R Ratilal & Co.; 1,200 bags linseeds, The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, G K Kalsha Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 125 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Fiume:—4,480 bags jinjilly seeds, R Ratilal & Co.

For Salonica:—75 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S. S. Bengal Maru for Dairen:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—1,800 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Wichita for New York:—204 bags gum karaya, Nursi Mooljl & Co.

For Philadelphia:—27 cylinders empty ammonia and gas cylinders, White & Co.

J. S. Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. Ltd.

S. S. R'pindi for Marseilles:—1 bale tanned goat and sheep skin, M M & Co., (G Trade).

S. S. Nuddea for D'kirk:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Masula for London:—11 bales sheep skins tanned. K Laibhoy & Co.! 2 bales sheep skins tanned, and 10 bales cow hides tanned, A L Hassum; 15 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 190 cases bristles, W H Brady & Co., Ltd.; 55 bales cotton rags, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 700 bags groundnut meal, Anderson Down & Co.

For Hull:—1,320 bags linseed oil cakes, and 1,609 bags gr'nut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons, Ltd.

S. S. City of Windsor for New York:—5 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw & Co.

S. S. Kepwick Hall for R'dam:—3,633 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—2,400 bags linseed, B Maheshwari; 25 bales wool raw, E Nanji & Co.; 50 bales cotton waste oily, M Narotamdas & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S. S. Anna for Port Said:—1,326 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co., Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 29.

S. S. Gairsoppa from Mombassa. Agents, M. M. & Co.:—6,590 bales African raw cotton.

S. S. Vita from Karachi, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—485 bags died fruits; 6,630 bags wheat; 173 bags jira white; 7 bags jira black; 25 bags table rice; 9 bags rice raw; 1 case telephone materials; 4 b'dles old gunny cut piece; 7 ice chests fresh fish; 4 cases dry prawns; 35 cases dry fresh fish; 7 cases dry hing; 1 b'dle woollen carpets; 2 nongs motor car; 87 bags gram; 25 bags gram dall; 3 cases electric table fans; 18 horses.

From Basreh:—2 cases sewing machines; 168 bags wet cow skins; 3 b'dles dry cow skins; 122 bags sheep skins; 1 b'dle dry goat skin; 837 bags barley.

SOLDIERS IN SKIRTS

Picturesque Greek Battalion To Disappear

The picturesques Evzone battalion of the Greek army—famous for its skirt uniform—is to be disbanded.

These soldiers wore jackets with flowing sleeves ornamented with yards of braid, abbreviated skirts and skin-tight leggings.

Colour was also added by gaudy garters and shoes ornamented with bits of fur. Their caps were similar to those worn by American soldiers during the war.

FIVE RUSSIAN COOKS TO BE SHOT

Charged with wrecking food in three Moscow workers' restaurants, five cooks have been sentenced to be shot. Six others are to undergo imprisonment in a concentration camp for terms ranging from one and a half to eight years, says the Moscow Correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Their alleged wrecking acts consisted of: cutting nails, glass, bits of wire, and human hair into soup for workers; serving tainted food; reducing portions; and selling food thus obtained outside.

The last charge is the most solid part of the case against accused.

The men were tried under the same famous counter-revolution Article 58 of the Criminal Code as were the Metro-Vickers engineers. They were defended by the same lawyers: Thornton's counsel, Braude; Monkhouse's, Komodof; and Kasnachaef, who defended the informers Gusef, Sokolof, and Olienik.

LACK OF SYMPATHY

The Moscow City Court conceded every death sentence demanded by State Prosecutor Philipoff. The latter, in his peroration, shouted:

"Their shooting is in the interests of many millions of the mass of workers."

The official Press gives the case great prominence. This is presumably to prove that [illegible] is doing its best to provide food for the Russian proletariat.

The defence had difficulty in awakening any sympathy. Soviet cooks are mostly atrocious, and the case against some of these was aggravated by the fact that they are ex-Kulaks (well-to-do peasants) or Kulaks' sons or were N.C.O.'s during the Great War.

BANDITS RAID N. Y. BANK

Get Away With £5,000 After Binding Women Clerks With Wire

Five bandits—one wearing a policeman's uniform—entered the Corn Exchange Bank in 110th Street, New York City, in mail week and escaped with a sum ranging between £5,000 and £6,000.

It was one of the smartest robberies ever perpetrated here. The negro porter, much impressed by the policeman's uniform, opened the door of the bank just before business hours and the task of tieing up the fifteen employees, unlocking the vault, and escaping took just thirty minutes.

The employees, ten of them women, were bound with wire at the ankles and wrists. The robbers were unable to open the valut, so they waited until Paul Miller, the assistant manager, arrived.

He complied with their demand. The bandits stuffed two black bags with currency, walked leisurely to their waiting motor-car, and drove off at top speed.

The women employees were hysterical when relief arrived. They said every man of the quintet was armed with a big revolver, which he poked into the victim's ribs in order to expedite their movements. One woman said the bank robbers were very gentlemanly in appearance, spoke softly, and apologised for giving so much trouble.

An effort was made to herd the employees into the vault and lock the door. But on the protests of the women, who sobbed and declared that they would be suffocated, they were driven into a passage and tied to posts.

STRONG MONSOON CONTINUES IN KONKAN AND DECCAN

General Rainfall In Burma, Central India, Malabar, South Hyderabad And C. P.

POONA, July 30.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions off Orissa Circars coast have developed into depression which is centred this morning near latitude seventeen and half degrees north and longitude eighty-seven degrees east. It is likely to intensify and move northwestwards. Monsoon has been strong in Konkan, Deccan., north Madras coast, Central Provinces, West Central India, south Rajputana and in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills and active in lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, west Central India, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan, and North Madras coast and local in West United Provinces, east Central India, Rajputana, Gujrat, and Bombay Deccan while a few falls have occurred in upper Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Port Blair, three quarter inch; Tavoy, three inches; Rangoon, two inches; Mergui, Diamond Islands one and a half inch; Victoria Point, one inch; Sambalpur, three quarter; Dehradun, seven inches; Roorkee, Mussoorie, Bhopal, three inches; Guna, Gomuch, Sooni two inches; Indore, Chanda Muktesnwar, one and a half; Raipur, Rajgour one inch; Bahraich, Nowgong, three quarter inch; Mount Abu three inches; Ambala two inches, Lahore, Udaipur one and a half inch; Ludhiana Simla Sialkot, one inch; Hissar, Dalhousie three quarters inch; Bikaner, Bhavnagar, Tankhala, half inch; Mahabaleshwar, ten inches; Khandala five inches, Mercara, three inches; Marmagao, Belgaon two inches; Ratnagiri, Karwar one and a half inches; Hyderabad, one inch; Calicut, Nellore, three quarter inch, Bombay, Poona, Bellary, Anantpur, half inch; Coimbatore, quarter inch.

Forecast:—Monsoon will strengthen further in Konkan, Deccan and north Madras coast and rainfall will extend and increase in Orissa and east Central Provinces. Monsoon will also be strong in and near Punjab, Kumaon Hills and in Pegu and Tenassareim and active in west Central Provinces, west Central India and south Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in Konkan, Deccan, north Madras coast, Central Provinces, Tenassarim, Pegu and in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills, during next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

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(P8.1)

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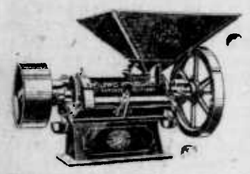

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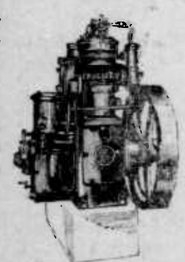

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WORLD'S £1,195,000,000 TRADES

Importance To Empire Of Cotton, Wool, Silk And Jute

LONDON, July 12.
(By Air Mail.)

Significant details of the part played by the British Empire in the production of and trade in cotton, wool, silk, hemp, flax and jute are contained in a report published by the Empire Marketing Board under the title of "Fibres" (Stationery Office, 6d.) The importance of these trades may be gauged by their estimated total value, which amounts to £1,195,000,000.

The report surveys the areas cultivated for the various fibres, and is a census for the world's sheep population. Each product is considered separately as regards its imortance in export trade, its share in world exports and their distribution, whilst notes are given on the chief importing countries.

World wool is valued at £270 million, and of that the Empire's share is nearly one half (47 per cent.) made up in great part of fine merino wool. Australia has more sheep than any other country mainly of the merino type, and wool is the most important single product of the farm there as it is in South Africa. During recent years her exports which are valued at 45 per cent have equalled the total sent out by Argentina. South Africa and New Zealand combined, and the price of merino held its ground in the slump much better than that of the crossbred.

COTTON THE CHIEF TEXTILE.

Cotton—if judged by its output, estimated at £620 million is easily the leading textile material in the world. The chief producing countries are the United States and India, each exporting between 60 and 70 per cent. of their raw cotton.

Other countries within the Empire producting cooton are Africa, (South East and West), the British West Indies, Cyprus, Ceylon and Australia. But their combined area is only an infinitesimal fraction of the vast tracts covered by Indian cotton. During the recent years there has been an increasing amount of land under cotton in Uganda and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, but in India cotton growing has been curtailed.

Cotton does not yield in proportion to the ground it covers. In Egypt yield averages over 400 lbs. whilst the world average is out 150 lbs. The low yield of the Indian crops reduces the Empire's share of world production to about 20 per cent as against 33 per cent. of the world's acreage.

Jute, hemp and flax have small roles to play in world trade. Jute to the value of £60, million enters the market, 99 per cent. coming from Empire sources. Within the Empire it ranks third in importance, being preceded by wool and cotton.—Reuter.

FIRST "TALKIE" LIBEL ACTION

Complaint About A British Film

LONDON, July 12.
(By Air Mail.)

A case which was stated to be the first libel action arising out of talking films has just come up for hearing in the Court of Appeal here.

The film in question, "Let Me Explain, Dear", it was stated, was produced by British International Pictures, Limited, and shown in London last March.

The dialogue complained of by the plaintiffs is the action, "500 Club," runs as follows:—

"Taxi-driver: Where to, sir? Man: The 500 Club. Taxi-driver: The 500 Club? Man: Why? Is anything wrong with it? Taxi-driver: Seeing as how my brother-in-law is stationed at Vine Street, I hear as how it aint healthy, especially to-night, and when they raids those places they takes names and addresses."

The "500 Club," who occupy premises in Albemarle Street, W., say this is a reflection on them.

The proceedings in the Court of Appeal before Lords Justice Scrutton, Greer and Romer, related to an order of Mr. Justice Acton, in Chambers, reversing a Master's order that the statement of claim should be struck out as being embarrassing.

The Court of Appeal affirmed the Judge's decision.—Reuter.

A Malay, near Singapore, missed his goat. Searching for it along the river bank he found a 22ft. python and shot it. He found the goat, too—inside the python.

Payment Of Wages By Week

Workers Will Gain If Whitley Commission's Recommendations Is Carried Out

By B. R. SHINDE, Secretary, Bombay Tramway Men's Union.

The Whitley Commission in its report of 1931 has made a recommendation to the Government to compel the employers progressively to adopt the system of weekly payment of wages which is already followed in other countries and which will enable the Indian workmen to get rid of their debts and extend to them a number of untold facilities.

According to the workers' desire such a law is long overdue. The class which suffers the most on account of absence of such a law is the class of Bombay Mill Workers. In everyone of the strikes in recent years these workers had felt the need of it. A large variety of mill workers railway workers and municipal workers get their pay on a large number of occasions between the 20th and 25th of the next month. Generally in these cases nearly two months' wages fall due on the day of payment. In this long period of two months, they are compelled to borrow at a high rate of interest. In cases of strike period, wages to the extent of three months or even more remain due for a long time and if perchance the Mill concerned goes into liquidation the calamities of the workers can better be imagined than described. How are the workers to pull on in the city like Bombay for three months without pay? The introduction of the system of weekly wages would allow the accumulation only of 15 days' or at the most of 3 weeks' wages.

WILL IT BE POPULAR?

The Commission opines that this system will not be popular with the working class. Nevertheless they have recommended to the Government to make it compulsory by law as they are convinced, despite their opinion that the system will work immense good to the working class. The Government of India have asked the Provincial Governments for their views, whether in this respect the law should be an All-India one or instead the Provincial Governments should be given freedom to frame their own laws and also their report as to whether the workers would like such a law or not.

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay accordingly has called for the views of Workers' and Employers' institutes on this subject and the replies to this enquiry have appeared in newspapers on behalf of some institutes.

Some Employers' institutes have expressed the view that even if they were willing to adopt this system, the workers do not favour it. Let us now see how this system immensely favours the workers' interests and also make an attempt to find out why some workers fear to sanction it.

SAVING TO WORKERS.

The system will make the workers free from debt to a certan extent. I say only "to a certain extent" because I think that the workers will never be out of debt unless the present capitalistic system of society is revolutionised, as in this society the workers' wages are always shorter than their needs. But the interest of one or two annas per rupee borrowed, which they are compelled to pay will surely be saved by the new system.

The monthly wages system compels the worker to borrow small sums on high rate of interest and also he can save much on his marketing if he will be able to deal with the shopkeeper in cash as in that case he will not be compelled to purchase from a particular shopkeeper at his rates which are always higher for the credit purchaser than for the cash purchaser.

The general fear of the workers about the weekly system is that money will be spent on a liberal scale on everything and especially so on liquor but there is no basis for such a fear. On the contrary this system will enable him to manage his day-to-day affairs within limits of the wages received and will teach him to save money from undue expenditure as it makes him incur debts.

BLEEDING THE WORKER.

On the other hand, it is generally seen that vicious persons are unable to control their expenditure even when they are paid monthly. In case they have no money on hand, they borrow it from somebody and follow their vices. There are also a number of shopkeepers, Pathans and Marwaris most willing to oblige such borrowers because they stand to profit in this business. They can charge interest to the extent of 200 per cent and they can keep the worker in debt till death favours him. The process of bleeding the worker while continues for good. Halt the troubles of the working class can be traced to this situation.

THE RENT DIFFICULTY.

Some feel anxious on the point as to how the big amount of room rent is to be found in the system of weekly payment. Because the landlord does not accept a weekly rent. This again is a baseless anxiety. The age-long system of monthly payment gives rise to the above fear but one can use some particular week's wages to pay off the room rent.

Let us see how a worker disposes off his wages when they are received per month. He meets the demands of the shopkeeper, the landlord and the Marwari. When he will get weekly wages he might pay the shopkeeper in the first week, the landlord in the second and the cloth merchant or some other dealer in the third. The condition of a mind of a worker in respect of the new system of the weekly wages is similar to the one in which we find persons desirous of entering a new business. Both are afraid only because the situation is new. But once the workers get habituated to the new system this fear will disappear.

PRACTICE ELSEWHERE.

India is not the first country in the world to think of this system. A number of countries are already following it. In India, itself, the jute mills of Calcutta pay their workers every week and the coal miners at Raniganj receive their payment every day. The millowners at Ahmedabad and Cawnpore pay their employees fortnightly. The workers in all these places are leading not only as happy a life as that of those who get their wages once in a month, but are happier than them and comparatively free from debt. Such is the finding of the Whitley Commission (page 238, para 2).

If the workers in the towns mentioned above feel the weekly system a more favourable system there is no reason why their brothers in Bombay and other places should not feel the same? The workers do not give full consideration to this subject or it may be more correct to say that they are misled into a belief that the employers and their institutes are supporting this system with an ulterior evil motive. But all this is mere misunderstanding.

WHY EMPLOYERS OPPOSE.

The employers are wholly against this system and, therefore, the Government has to prefer a law compelling them to do so. Why do the employers oppose such a law? Because they will incur more expenditure and trouble. More work will result into employment of more clerks which means more expenditure to the employers. This system will cause them loss on bank interest on large sums as this system will force them to withdraw money at short intervals. The bank interest is as a rule a good interest. They therefore do not want this system. Such employers and the money lenders are busy spreading the view that this system is bad as obviously it will kill their business.

It appears that both the employers and the Government are desirous of introducing fortnightly payment system prior to the adoption of weekly system. For them the fortnightly system is better than the weekly one. But the workers must, on the other hand, stick to their demand of weekly system provided they stress the need following the recommendation of the Whitley Commission that necessary section should be embodied in the new law to guarantee all the advantages that accompany permanent service inspite of the change in the system of payment.

Let me hope that after giving full consideration to the above and without being misled by the interested classes, the workers will agree with me and give their full support to the weekly wage system.

Mr. De Costa, a Chicago man, says his nose is worth £20,000. He is claiming that amount from the proprietor of a cafe where he dined because a live lobster tweaked his nose.

COMEDY OF CONFERENCE DEBATE

Grapes As "Sunshine In Pills"

(By Air Mail.)
LONDON, July 12.

The weighty question of whether wine is or is not an intoxicant was debated in a somewhat heated discussion in the sub-commission of the World Conference in London devoted to Co-ordination of Production and Marketing.

The sub-commission was discussing the proposed adoption of a world-wide "drink more wine" propaganda campaign.

Sir George Rainy (India) said that the climate of India, the existence of a large Mahommedan community and the attitude of large sections of the rest of the population made it impossible for the Government of India to encourage propaganda for increasing the consumption of intoxicants.

Then Senhor Vasooncellos (Portugal) jumped up in protest. "I fully respect the Indian position," he said, "but I must protest, both as a national of a wine-growing country, and as a physician, against the suggestion that wine is an intoxicant. Wine is a food and possesses medical properties.

"It is not fair to conduct propaganda against it by calling it an intoxicant. Where shall we stop if we regard as undesirable? products which have harmful effects only if taken in excess? Gold if abused, for instance, is far more dangerous than wine.

"I insist that the rational use of wine is wholly beneficial."

M. Waerum (Denmark) said that there was temperance movement in his and other countries which they regarded as sound and healthy. They could not encourage the consumption of wine.

M. Douarche (France) said that the small Portuguese community of India drank as much wine as the whole of the rest of India without their health being any the worse. The northern countries had unanimously agreed at the League Assembly not to regard wine as an intoxicant.

PROHIBITION "A DISEASE."

Later in the debate Senhor Vasconcellos said that he regretted the dropping of the reference to the need for a campaign against prohibition.

"Prohibition is a kind of social disease," he declared. "Its ravages in the countries in which it has broken out have been so terrible as to compel them to put an end to it. Grapes are sunshine pills."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that Britain had no objection to the wine-growing countries continuing advertising and propaganda campaigns, but the British Government could not use its tax-payers money to advertise foreign products. It was decided to redraft the text of the new proposals, and the Sub-Commission adjourned until to-day, when it will consider the question of tin.

WINE CONSUMPTION.

Statistics issued by the Secretariat yesterday show that Britain is bracketted with Ntorway as 28th in a list of 37 nations for wine consumption.

France is easily first with a consumption of 145.9 litres per head of the population. Italy is second with 107.5 litres, and Algeria third with 75.5 litres. Britain's consumption is only 1.3 litres per head.

Soviet Russia is at the foot of the table, with a consumption of only 0.3 litres per head.—Reuter.

GRETA GARBO IS NOT SHY

'A Bright Conversationalist'

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).

The real Greta Garbo—a bright conversationalist and keen sportswoman is revealed by a man who has had every opportunity of studying the enigmatical film star at close quarters. He is the first officer of the steamship Annie Johnson, in which Garbo returned to Hollywood recently after "mystery" holiday in Sweden.

He declares that Greta Garbo was 'not' shy during her five weeks on board; she talked freely with the other passengers and joined in games of deck tennis and shuffleboard. But the insisted on taking all her meals alone.

The only people for whom Greta appeared to have a marked dislike were reporters and photographers. She showed great ingenuity in dodging them at all the ports.

He reports that the voyage evidently did Greta Garbo—"a lot of good."

"She looked the picture of health on her arrival at San Diego", he declares.—Reuter.

Bata

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Sex Problems	0 12	Constipation, Causes & Treatment	0 6
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Sterility: Causes & Treatment	0 10	The Grape Cure	0 6
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Painless Childbirth	0 6	How to Live Hundred Years	0 4
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JULY 31, 1933

RESTORE THE CONGRESS

The further period of suspension of Civil Disobedience which the Acting President of the Congress decreed after the conclusion of Mahatma Gandhi's fast expires to-day. There are rumours that the Mahatma intends to mark the termination of the period by a dramatic initiation on his own part of individual Satyagraha by leading a small band of workers—the disbanded Ashramites—to a village in Gujerat where the No-tax campaign has been most intensive and the sufferings of the people correspondingly severe. It is rumoured also that a band of lady picketers taking advantage of the licence given by the Acting President to individual Congress workers to follow their own inclinations intend to picket the Mulji Jetha Market in defiance of the new Acts which embody the questionable provisions of the Ordinances.

ONLY THING CERTAIN.

We can only say, if these rumours are true, that we deeply regret the haste with which Mahatmaji and those who have decided to follow his lead are plunging into a campaign, which we are convinced will be more futile and ineffective than mass Civil Disobedience is generally admitted to have been and is likely to be much shorter lived. The only certain thing about it is that, as long as one civil resister remains outside the jails to keep up the semblance of resistance, so long will the paralysis of useful political activities in the country continue, for the Government will certainly maintain the necessity of keeping all the machinery of repression, which their emergency laws provide, in operation.

FUTILE SUFFERING.

If we thought that individual civil disobedience offered the least chance of achieving what mass civil disobedience has failed to achieve, we should not have a word of criticism to offer. But we agree with Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, who was himself a willing sufferer in the two phases of the mass movement that have now passed, that suffering must have an object, and when it becomes obvious that achievement of the object is not practical, it is futile to invite suffering as an object in itself. The question now at issue between Mahatma Gandhi and, as we believe, the majority of Congressmen is not whether Civil Disobedience is a thing admirable in itself, but whether either as a mass movement or, if pursued as a sort of guerilla warfare, there is any prospect of it achieving the end which every Congressman has or should have in view, namely, the political emancipation of the country.

We are not greatly impressed by the fondness for military analogies in which political leaders, and curiously enough the chief protagonists of non-violence, are apt to indulge. But the analogy here is very clear. Individual civil disobedience simply means that a regulated campaign is to develop into a guerilla warfare. We can imagine nothing more demoralising to the political health of the nation. And we may add that historical precedents for the success of guerilla warfare, after regulated mass resistance has failed, are few and far between. They are merely a symptom of the continued existence of the spirit of resistance.

NEED OF THE MOMENT.

But in India at the present critical juncture we want something more vital, more popular in its appeal, to put it bluntly, to revitalise the exhausted bones of political activity. And that we believe can only be provided by a country-wide effort to restore the Congress once more to its proper place as a living, active organisation for the translation of the country's will into a definite achievement. Mahatma Gandhi has adroitly manoeuvred the national leaders into a position, which has enabled him, with the unexpected co-operation of the Acting President, to put the Congress machinery out of action and leave the field clear for something worse than a dictatorship—the assumption by a small band of enthusiasts of the whole responsibility for the achievement of objects, which are secret and undefined,—for we hear nothing of the sanctity of those Congress resolutions in which the national demands have been clearly formulated; and if Mahatma Gandhi secured his object of an interview with the Viceroy, we do not know to what extent those demands would have to be modified and whittled down in order to achieve an "honourable settlement."

OUR FIRST DUTY.

We conceive it to be the first duty of Congressmen, at this juncture, once more to restore the authority of the Congress, to unite in taking steps to establish it once more as the organised institution for the expression of the national will and the direction of the national activities. A way can be and must be found to set its committees and subsidiary machinery again in working order and every effort must be made to ensure that it does not become the instrument of a clique or a section, but a great national institution through whose doors every Indian nationalist can pass without compromising his convictions or surrendering his liberty of thought.

Safe In The Hands Of Hoare

The Joint Parliamentary Committee met on Saturday last to disperse for the long recess. Most people have no doubt about the final outcome of the deliberations though the consultees seem to be still hugging the White Paper to their bosoms. The Committee dispersed amid the echoes of empty and insincere compliments showered on Sir Samuel Hoare. That does not surprise us. The Britishers have every reason to be satisfied with the result, for the Secretary of State for India has admitted nothing and conceded nothing. The rights and privileges of the British investors and the Services are as secure to-day as they ever were. There are not in the White Paper even the seeds of real Dominion Status to which Sir Samuel Hoare referred.

Sir Samuel may be congratulated on carrying his scheme so far and making it acceptable to the political flunkeys invited from India. Everything has gone according to plan. We revealed the intentions of the Secretary of State in these columns a year and more ago and gave a forecast of the development of his plans which has proved completely correct.

THE REAL QUESTION.

As Mr. Lloyd George, with his uncanny flair for saying the right thing, says, the real question is whether the new constitution will satisfy Indians who "carry far more weight" than the people who had been invited to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for mutual adulation. The answer to this is that the whole country is solidly opposed to the White Paper, and the Government are pathetically mistaken if they believe that by placating a few time-servers and job-hunters they will be able to win India to their side.

Both Mr. Jayakar and his friend, the Nagpur knight, repeatedly told Sir Samuel Hoare that the White Paper is safe in his hands—as if it ever was in danger of being snuffed out by the Tories. The Tories, whatever might be said of their political acumen at times know their business well and they are not likely to accept any scheme in which the financial and other vested interests of their friends are not safe.

A RAKE'S PROGRESS.

The very people, who condemned the White Paper as unacceptable should when it was first published, now heartily thank the Secretary of State for India for it as though it were a great boon. Such is the demoralisation that attends persistence in co-operation in the face of every kind of rebuff. The co-operator's retreat from surrender to surrender is a rake's progress. Their position becomes humiliating but they do not realise it.

Sir Samuel was very much pleased with himself, and naturally enough. He said the financial position in India was "relatively sound." We do not know what is meant by this qualified statement. It is not related to reality, at any rate. Does he mean that India is flowing with milk and honey, that the people are not suffering from hunger as they do in other countries? We do not expect him to know of the starving Bhils in the Panch Mahals, but he must at least know that every department is being starved to death and that all so-called "nation-building" activities are at a standstill. Unemployment is increasing and education is being systematically neglected. The people are heavily over-taxed, when we take their income into consideration. The Government may be able to get the last pie out of the tax-payer and spend it on exotic enterprises. They may be adepts at window-dressing. But it cannot honestly be said that the financial condition of India is "relatively sound."

JAYAKAR SATISFIED.

We have no doubt about the final result of the White Paper constitution unless it is radically amended. It will make confusion worse confounded. It will not allay the present political discontents. It will create more dissatisfaction among the people. And the result will be that both the political and economic condition of India will be worse than ever it was. But Mr. Jayakar is satisfied and that is good enough for the J.P.C.

UNWANTED UNIVERSITY

The Press Note giving a summary of the proceeding the Educational Conference held in Poona at the beginning of this month about Regional Universities in the Presidency does not give the final conclusions of the Government on the queston, and, therefore, hardly gives a lead to the people who are interested in the movement, though the Government have already told the enthusiasts that they will have no money to spare either now or in the future.

We can quite sympathise with the difficulties of the Government, for the Presidency and its nation-building departments have been living on short commons for the past few years, and they are all crying for more money. If and when the White Paper policy is put into effect, there will again be a large demand on the finances of the Presidency. The public purse has so many other demands on it besides, that we hardly know when it will be in a position to finance the Regional University in Poona.

While we agree that the present University in Bombay has been neglectful of its duties in regard to post-graduate teaching or research, and also to technical education, the new University in Poona will have to treat these departments of education even worse, for, in spite of all the enthusiasm of its sponsors, it is difficult to believe that it will be possible to collect a large amount, which alone will enable it to spread its beneficent activities in various useful spheres. It is only reasonable to suppose that what the Bombay University has not been able to do with its comparatively large resources, a smaller University will never be able to do.

We have no particular concern for the Bombay University, for it has woefully neglected its duties, but that does not mean that a smaller University will be able to work wonders. Only lately has it made any efforts to start an Institute of Technology and if it is to be of any use, a great deal of money will be required for it. There is a definite demand in the country for more and higher technical education, and it is time that the Bombay Presidency supplied that want, since its industries are more advanced than in other parts of the country. Bombay can neglect this duty only at its peril. Every year scores of students from this Presidency have to go to Europe or to America for higher technical education, and we feel the time has come for Bombay University to push on vigorously with the work it has already begun.

It is quite possible to develop vernaculars without the help of the University, and the remarkable progress made by Marathi literature is not on account of the support given to that language by the Bombay University, but in spite of it. If Maharashtra is capable of collecting a very large sum, then we would ask these University enthusiasts to devote that amount to some other more useful purpose, than waste it on bricks and mortar, or worse still in producing graduates and thus adding to the already large number of unemployed.

COME OUT BOLDLY

Duty Of Congressmen Who Disagree With Aney Programme

By PURSHOTTAMDAS TRICUMDAS.

I have carefully read the statements of President Aney and Mahatma Gandhi. Neither of those statements, notwithstanding the eloquent plea of Gandhiji, have convinced me of the wisdom or the utility of the policy they advocate in the face of overwhelming opinion to the contrary. I am astounded to find these wise old men rushing in where hot-headed fools fear to tread.

I am one of those who believe that the Satyagraha method as a means of national liberation can only succeed in case of nation-wide response and that, in the absence of such support, the application of this method on an individual basis, not only can lead nowhere but is fraught with mischievous results. Individual Satyagraha will only succeed in obscuring the public mind to the real issue viz., national freedom by focussing the public mind on mere individual sacrifice and heroism.

OBJECT OF SUFFERING.

"I do not object to suffering but it must be for an attainable purpose. Individual Satyagraha today spells mere suffering for its own sake. This ascetic philosophy to my mind should never be a part of a nation's life. I hope that Gandhiji, who claims to be the sole expert on Satyagraha, will forgive me for trespassing on his ground, but I must remind him that an inventor of a technique may not necessarily be its best exponent in practice. The inventor of gun-powder may not claim to say the last word on its possible uses nor the best method of its use; and Gandhiji is no more than the inventor of the Satyagraha gunpowder.

Gandhiji, by the use of individual Satyagraha and its concomitant suffering wants to touch the hearts of Englishmen. I do emphatically assert that to attribute that quality to a machine viz., the British System of administration, based on Imperialism, is utterly wrong for a machine has no heart capable of being moved. The British are in this country for their own benefit and will not surrender a jot of their authority for such a trivial consideration as being dubbed as heartless if they fail to be moved by such suffering.

FALSE ANALOGIES.

The arguments of those of us who advocated the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience programme are being distorted to mean that in our opinion the Country is tired. What we said was that there was not sufficient preparation on our part which would have resulted in a nation-wide response, and, as soon as this fact became plain to us, it was our clear duty to cry halt rather than pursue a path which can lead nowhere. A general who finds that his army is hopelessly insufficient for the struggle would not be justified in leading it to a certain massacre. There have been Thermopyles in History but in an open country there can be no Thermopyles.

We have heard from the advocates of individual Satyagraha that a Rajput never sheathes his sword except in the event of death or victory. I have a two-fold criticism to offer against this heroic argument. Firstly, assuming that the sword may not be sheathed excepting in the above contingencies, that Rajput would be an arrant fool who would object to replacing his sword by another, even if he found it rusty or broken. Second-

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

ROOSEVELT AND THE BOSSES

It was not to be expected that the manufacturers in America would very readily agree to the proposals of Mr. Roosevelt to increase the wages of workers and decrease their hours of work.

They have now issued a long memorandum emphasising their objections and their inability to fall in with the wishes of the President. But General Johnson, who is in charge of the National Recovery Administration Campaign, threatens to give them a "sock right on the nose."

Mr. Roosevelt must have foreseen all these objections and the difficulties of the situation, and he must have been prepared for it. Manufacturers in America, as everywhere else, who are accustomed to their own ways will never surrender unless they are made to.

It is to be seen whether Mr. Roosevelt goes under, or makes good his promise. Capitalists in the U. S. A. have not done at all badly all these years, in spite of the depression. It is the worker who has suffered.

With such a vast home market for American products, there ought to be great danger in paying workmen more and giving them less work. The experiment is worth trying.

NOT OF GREAT MOMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George is suspected by all political parties and what he says about India is not of much account.

But his attitude regarding the Cabinet's policy is intriguing One is unable to gather whether he is friendly or unfriendly.

He realises that the Government are dealing with the wrong men but to use this as an argument for refusing to hand over the Police to Indian Ministers is neither logical nor consistent.

But it is not clear from his interview whether he is opposed to the present White Paper policy, because it is not what the people of India want or because in his view it concedes too much.

But, as we said, his views are of no great importance.

PREJUDICIAL TO INDUSTRIES.

It is a long-standing complaint that the Railway freights in India are needlessly heavy and therefore detrimental to the progress of indigenous industries.

The Punjab Legislative Council has unanimously adopted a resolution stating that the schedule of freights is specially harmful to that province.

The abnormal slump in the wheat trade in the province would be appreciably relieved if the wheat freights were only slightly reduced. When, for instance, in 1931 the rates were reduced by a third there was a remarkable increase in the export of wheat.

But though the need for the relief is nearly as great now as it was in 1931, the Railway Board has restored the old freights. This would not have happened if the Board were predominantly or wholly Indian.

A BOLD STAND.

The attitude of the Jubbulpore Municipality towards the Government in standing for its right of making appointments is in refreshing contrast with the subservience shown in this respect by many local bodies.

Sometime back Government called upon the Municipality not to appoint persons convicted of political offences. The Municipality politely retorted that there was no such provision in the Municipalities Act.

Government then warned the Municipal Board against filling certain responsible posts like those of Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector, etc., without their consent. But the Board, has replied that it is quite within its rights to make such appointments temporarily under Section 25 (a) of the Municipal Act.

Political offences do not necessarily involve any moral turpitude and the discretion of local self-governing bodies should not be interfered with in using their descretion in this matter.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The decision to organise a Fancy Fete in aid of the City hospitals would be far more fruitful if a good Swadeshi Exhibition could be added to the Fete. The Hospital Maintenance Committee were considering for some time a scheme of an industrial exhibition, and we do not know why it suddenly dropped the idea.

Probably it trought that such an exhibition would not attract enough funds and it was not possible to organise both a Fancy Fete and an industrial exhibition on a large scale.

It should not be difficult, however, to tack on a Swadeshi exhibition to the proposed Fete. It would attract many more classes of persons than a mere Fete would and it will also be a function of considerable utility.

Is it possible that officials dislike being connected with a purely Swadeshi exhibition?

Readers' Views

KATCHRA EVERYWHERE

From M. S. Rajadhyax.

In your leading article "Katchra Everywhere," you have exposed the flippancy with which our City Fathers treated the "Katchra" resolution of Dr. Alban D'Souza.

It gives a fair idea in what way the "Katchra" of the City is cleared. You have rightly pointed out that, "places like the Fort are disgraceful enough". The "Katchra" carrying work carried on in this area is simply disgraceful. The Municipal lorries carrying refuse and rubbish are not even covered but are kept open when plying on the road. When the lorries, full of filthy rubbish, stand on the side of a foot-path of a public road, the dirty water from the bottom of the lorries gathers on the street and gives out an offensive smell.

I can cite an instance which is a great nuisance to the public in general and the residents in particular surrounding the Majestic Hotel at Apollo Bunder. Near the Hotel the Municipal lorry stands to empty the dustbins, full of refuse and filthy rubbish, from the compound of the Hotel the place where these dustbins are kept is very close to the footpath. Just close to the Hotel there is a well-known cleaning and dyeing firm. Whenever this lorry comes for the dustbins, as there is a regular time, the smell of the contents of the lorry is so strong that the people passing by or the inmates of surrounding buildings have to put their handkerchieves to their noses to avoid the dirty odour.

Sometimes the smell is so strong that people actually vomit. This is a fact, and, I am sure, if the Municipal authorities will enquire into this matter, the above statement will be confirmed by many from that part.

If the state of affairs as far as the "Katchra" clearing is concerned is such in the Fort area, where there are so many offices and European as well as rich and respectable Indian residential quarters, one will get an idea how this "Katchra" carrying work must be going on in bazaars and gullies and localities where the population is dense.

I hope, your article will serve as an eye-opener to our worthy City Fathers as far as the "Katchra" of the City is concerned.

FATE OF ILLITERATE WIVES

From Hari Prasad Gupta.

The fashion of marrying only educated girls is a fatal blow to Society. We find that the number of such girls is very small in India, with the result that many of the uneducated girls have either to remain unmarried for a long time or are given to persons who do not treat them well.

The obvious duty of our young men is to marry these girls,—howsoever poor and ignorant they may be,—and train them according to their own tastes and liking. It is generally found that such girls will do anything only if they are treated with love and affection. If the husband is patient enough I am sure there will be much harmony between the couple, thus increasing their happiness. Many innocent girls, that are victims to much injustice and cruelty, will be happier.

Marriage is a very happy institution But how many of us term this holy union as a host of troubles and chaos? If an uneducated girl is married to a matriculate, the husband curses his stars for his wife being illiterate. Howsoever great the affection of the poor girl may be towards the husband yet the "saheb" will have a wrinkled forehead. With this sort of cold treatment the girl's heart is shattered. She prays for days and nights for better days, when her husband may respond to her mute love, but all in vain. With the roll of time the "saheb" passes his Intermediate. Many garden parties are given in honour of the occasion but he is not prepared to accept the rustic congratulations of his wife. She tries to smile with him but to no effect. Thus days roll by without much happiness on either side.

How sweet the life of such couples would be if only the husbands were to speak a few affectionate words to their illiterate wives! How nice would it be on their part to spend a few hours per week, if not daily, in educating the rustic wives instead of wasting their time and money at the cinemas! The life of Mahadeo Govind Ranade should be an inspiration to the educated youths of our country. He made an authoress out of an illiterate village girl.

TRY TO THE LAST

From Himatlal Trikamlal Shah, Jambusar.

Eager eyes are daily watching the news agencies for the information regarding the developments in the political sphere after the Poona Conference and refusal of His Excellency the Viceroy for an unconditional interview to Mahatma Gandhi.

One who keeps in constant touch with the Political developments, especially after the Fahatma began his fast, cannot but see two things. One is the sincerity on the part of the Congress leaders for an honourable peace and the second is the doubt and fear about the said sincerity on the part of the Government. I say doubt and fear on the part of the Government, because I do not share the opinion that Government has determined to crush down the spirit of nationalism If that had been the case, Messrs. Sapru, Jayaker and Shastri would have been the first victims.

The doubt and fear which has largely contributed to the present condition is the same thing which originated Civil Disobedience movement.

The Government have declared more than a dozen times that they are for peace and that they want peace. Congress has also declared the same thing. Now if both the parties are for peace, what is that which comes in the way?

Is it not desirable for the Liberals and other political bodies to request the Government at least to ascertain and examine the scheme which Mahatma sc boldly describes as acceptable to both the parties, by granting the request so earnestly made by Mahatmaji? If that is done the "peace" which both the parties earnestly wish for, will soon have its abode in the Country.

"COTTON FUTURES" CASES

From Hammenoor.

Two cases of the same type came up before the courts on July 28. One was that of a man receiving cotton bets in his room, while the other was that of an unemployed being trying to eke out a miserable subsistence by accepting bets on the road.

This man was sentenced to one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default six weeks hard labour by the virtuous Honorary Magistrates, while the former was fined Rs. 100 by the experienced Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz, who in the course of his judgment observed, "there will be no end to these cases unless the Government once again amend the Act."

When thousands of people, some for fun and a great many out of necessity, are playing this game of chance, viz., the finding of one figure out of ten, is it too much to suggest to the Government the necessity of legalising cotton bettings with restrictions as to place and the hours of business, as well as other limitations, which the Government may deem proper in the interests of the public.

Those Councillors who are out to eradicate gambling impulses, root and branch, from the hearts of human beings are, to say the least, endeavouring to achieve the impossible. You suppress one kind of gambling and lottery and a new one crops up at once to take its place.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES

From Rustam B. Paymaster. B.A., LL.B.

Your readers must have been pleased to read the announcement that the G. I. P. Railway Company is reducing its fares for travelling between Bombay and Poona.

It is a pity that the boon is not extended to passengers other than those travelling in the first class. The mention of reduced fares for the race-specials leads one to think that the Company is out to favour race-goers who can afford to travel in the highest class.

I do not plead for those who make use of the race special, but I should certainly plead for similar reduction of second class, Inter and Third class fares also. In fact there is greater need for reducing the rates in these times of severe trade depression and the consequent retrenchment in salaries.

I would, threfore, request not only the G. I. P. Rly., that has taken the lead, however restricted, but also the other railway companies to revert gradually to prewar rates and prevent the buses from comepting with them. The lower class passengers ought to have been considered to be the first to be entitled to such concessios. Will the Passengers' Association take up this matter?

PUNJAB MUSLIMS ABANDON COMMUNAL FORMULA

Hitch Caused By Discussion As To Who Took Initiative For Settlement: Renewal Of Parleys Likely

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 30.

Informal talks between Muslim members of the Punjab Council this morning resulted in dropping of the communal formula.

The members formally met at Hotel Metropole, this evening, and approved of the statement, issued on their behalf, by Mian Ahmed Yar. Daulatana. There was general regret among all the parties of the Council that such a situation should have arisen.

To independent observers this development has caused considerable surprise as the main principles underlying the formula were generally acceptable.

TECHNICAL ASPECT.

It seems that the technical aspect of the case was given undue importance. This was particularly proved by the fact that this afternoon a tea party at Sir Sikandar Hayat's house was held in the best atmosphere and there was a spirit of harmony and goodwill all round. The Muslim poet who sang on the occasion spoke all the time in terms of communal amity and won prolonged cheers, especially when he emphasised that time was fleeting away and they must join hands as brothers.

NOT THE END?

It seems that this is not the end of the formula, for the desire for peace is as strong as ever, and now that the Joint Select Committee has adjourned till October the members of the Council think that they have further time to pursue their efforts and see if a solution can still be found.

At the moment the crisis has arisen chiefly on the ground whether the initiative for the settlement came from Hindus and Sikhs or from Muslims, and in trying to solve this both the sides have quarrelled and dropped the formula.

WILL TO PEACE.

Perhaps the pressure of public opinion would lead to renewal of these conversations; for all those who attended this afternoon's party were convinced that there was not only a will to peace, but that they had covered most of the ground and must soon reach a solution which should be acceptable to all the parties.

Sir Fazli Hussain was also present at the tea party.

MIAN A. Y. DAULTANA'S STATEMENT

SIMLA, July 30.

Mr. Mian Ahmad Yar Daultana in a statement to the press says that the Muslim members of the Punjab Council have discussed the situation relating to communal settlement.

It is well understood that the movement was initiated by the Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh with the help of some Hindu leaders in October 1932, and after consultation with some Muslim leaders culminated in proposals which consisted of three party franchise, the mode of election and the extent of representation in the legislature.

ADJUSTMENT OF FRANCHISE.

The agreement arrived at was that franchise should be so adjusted as to reflect the population of the three communities in the voting register, that the method of election should be a single member for territorial constituencies with joint electorates, and that the distribution of seats between special and general and the division of general between different communities should be as in His Majesty's Governments decision.

Drafts incorporating these three proposals were signed by most of the Hindu members and by a large number of Sikh members while the Muslim leaders undertook to secure the support of the Muslim members.

MUSLIM ATTITUDE.

The Hindu leaders at present do not wish to proceed with their proposals. The Muslim position in connection with these proposals has always been that if the proposals find favour with the Hindu and the Sikh communities the Muslim community should come forward to express its agreement in view of the attitude of the Hindu and the Sikh members of the Council. The Muslim members have no wish that the proposals should be proceeded with. —A. P.

DRAFT PUNJAB COMMUNAL PACT

SIMLA, July 30.

After undergoing various modifications the last-minute draft of the Punjab Communal Pact, which was discussed to-day and was ultimately dropped, as no agreement could be reached, was in the following terms:—

It is hereby agreed

(1) That in the Punjab franchise qualifications of three communities, Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs shall be so modified as to reflect the population of each community in the voting register.

(2) That the electorates shall be joint.

(3) (a) That so far as the Punjab Legislative Council is concerned the distribution of 175 seats with ten special constituencies and four seats for Europeans and Indian Christians and 161 general seats including four seats for women given in His Majesty's Governments decision amongst Hindus Sikhs and Muslims shall stand

WOMEN'S ELECTION.

(b) If women are to be given direct election in ordinary territorial constituencies then the whole province will be distributed amongst 161 single member constituency; otherwise among 155 single member constituency. The distribution will be territorial but the allotment of seats will be on population basis. There shall be no overlapping of constituencies. The number of general seats allotted to each community will be spread over each of the five division on population basis and constituencies allotted to each community in every division will be such wherein its percentage of voters is the largest.

FRANCHISE PROPOSALS.

It is agreed that each clause of the above clauses is an essential part of the agreement. It is requested that the franchise proposals in the White Paper for the Punjab Legislative Council be revised and the decision given by His Majesty's Government on the communal question modified as in the agreement above. Delimitation of constituencies is to be made in accordance with Para 3 (b) to be approved by a committee consisting of three ministers and an Indian member of the Executive Council. The agreement signed separately to be put into execution only in the list of constituencies is approved by the committee.—A. P.

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COME OUT BOLDLY

(Continued From Page 6)

ly that "Juhar" or "Kesaria" can only be justified under circumstances when the only alternative to death was perpetual dishonour. Juhar was always born of despair.

NATIONAL HARAKARI.

Although Gandhiji takes pride in describing himself as an incorrigible optimist I am surprised that he offers to the country the counsel of despair in the shape of individual Satyagraha. Those of us who advised withdrawal did so because we did not feel that the situation demanded self-annihilation. I do not despair in our ultimate success and hence must raise my voice in emphatic protest against National Harakari.

This may not be palatable to those of my comrades who see themselves cast in heroic mould, but I would be failing in my duty if I failed to say it. Gandhiji is great, no doubt but the cause is greater still and Gandhiji is by no means infallible.

As for cavilling against the Viceroy's refusal to meet Gandhiji I shall neither join it nor sympathise with it. I hope in the future it will be a lesson to our leaders not to expect anything from the Government except what we are able to wrest from it by reason of our strength. As for Gandhiji's hankering after an honourable compromise I cannot for the life of me see how there can be a compromise between incompatible positions, viz., the determination of the Government to reserve to themselves all power and our desire to secure such power for ourselves. I am afraid we must consider the situation dispassionately.

BE PRACTICAL.

Mere sentiment unsupplemented by preparation can lead us nowhere. It will be more fruitful to turn our minds and energies to channels more practical though less heroic. Under the circumstances, I appeal to those who, realising the practical situation, advocated at Poona the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Programme, to come out boldly and condemn the course advocated by Gandhiji and not be deterred from doing so by considerations of sentimental regard for his personality.

I do not want to go in detail into the technical consideration of whether Sjt. Aney has the power to dissolve the Congress Organisations or whether he has the power to change the method of struggle. I do not think that he has either of these powers. This power to my mind rests solely with the Congress, not even with the A. I. C. C.

I can say without fear of contradiction that these views of mine are shared by several friends in Bombay and elsewhere.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes lunched with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club Ltd: at the Turf Club House.

The following were invited to dine at Government House Ganeshkhind to meet His Excellency the Viceroy:—H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur, H H the Maharaja of Idar, the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussein and Lady Hidayatallah, the Hon'ble Mr. R D Bell, the Hon'ble Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S T Kambli, Lieut: General Sir George Jeffreys and the Viscountess Cantelupe the Chief of Bhor, the Hon'ble Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. C W A Turner, Miss Turner, Mr and Mrs. W W Smart, Major General H E M Douglas, Major-General E C Alexander, Col. and Mrs. H R Nutt, the Chief of Jath, Brigadier E R G Wilmer, Brigadier R C R Hill, Col. B L Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E E Turner, Mr. D MacLachlan, Mr. F W O'Gorman, Staff Officer to H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Staff Officer to H H the Maharaja of Idar, and Lieut: H E Collett-White.

Press Views

Living Organisation

There can be no disputing the fact that the discontinuance of Civil Disobedience and the repeal of the repressive laws will restore the "status quo" but that will not surely bring us any nearer the permanent solution of the Indian problem. For that consummation something more than an interview between Gandhiji and Lord Willingdon is essential—it requires the will on the part of our rulers to hand over the machinery of administration to Indian hands, and the main function of the Congress ought to be to create that will. To that end it is necessary that the Congress should function, not as an army something but as a living organisation with a policy and programme as it has always been.—"Advance."

Anarchy

The plain fact is that the Mahatma's present scheme, if it could be successfully worked, as it can never be, would lead to a complete negation of organised political life and activity in the country, whether for the purpose of winning Swaraj or for any other purpose and would lead to absolute chaos and anarchy in the political field, whatever the Mahatma himself may think to the contrary. "Anarchy," he says, "means a negation of rule and discipline. In the present circumstances Congressmen would be under rigid discipline. They can only act within the limits prescribed by Congress resolutions." Granted. But who is to judge whether they have or have not acted within those limits? None but each individual civil resister himself. Who is to impose on him "rigid discipline?" Again, none but himself. That this is so is clear from the Mahatma's declaration that "every civil resister is expected to be his own leader." This is exactly what anarchy means in common parlance.—"Tribunal."

Save The Congress

The Congress is a constitutional body. When its constitution is assailed whether it be by Mr. Aney or by the Government, it becomes the duty of every Congressman to protect it. We are not in a position to judge the strategic value of such a move but we have no hesitation in saying that the action of Mr. Aney was utterly unconstitutional and to that extent most undesirable. The Acting President occupies no constitutional position in the Congress. He derives his "locus standi" from a resolution of the Working Committee, and the certainly cannot which be above the Working Committee again is a body subordinate to the All-India Congress Committee, which in its turn is responsible to the Congress. Surely whatever the powers of the Congress President may be, they cannot include the dissolution and abolition, whether temporary or permanent, not only of the Working Committee from which the mandate is derived, but the whole Congress organization. To add to the inconsistency the dictators are retained. It is like retaining kings, but abolishing the States.—"National Call."

Let Us Choose

The Award cannot be allowed to stand as it is, and the only way by which it can be revised is for ourselves to discover what Bhai Parmanand calls "a uniform plan," which will be acceptable to all the communities, and cannot, therefore, be resisted by the Government. Since the Montford days, the Government have many times expressed the view that the communal principle is an obstacle to the development of self-government, though the Montford Reforms, the Statutory Commission and finally, the White Paper have embodied it in the Indian constitution. While the Government's attitude has throughout lacked consistency, the views and activities of the different communities in India have been mutually antagonistic to each other. Taking unfair advantage of this cleavage of political thought in India, the Government made the Award, accentuating the cleavage between communities still further. Shall we just continue to fume and fret over the injustice and approach the Government again and again with vain expostulations or make one more desperate effort to make our own settlement? Let us choose; for we still have the last word on the communal problem, and it is for us to say it.—"Hindustan Times".

INDIAN MUSICIANS IN ENGLAND

Pundit Omkarnathji Earns Encomiums From Distinguished Persons

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 21.

Pandit Omkarnathji and Professor Rameshchanobraji have had a wonderful reception in London. They have been highly honoured by Lord Irwin, Lady Willingdon, Sir John Simon and other leading personalities.

Their performances, of which they have given several by now, have been highly commended by the leading Daily papers of London. Says the "Daily Mail": "Pandit Omkarnathji's singing was as highly charged with emotion as it was full of strange tonal effects and rhythmic ingenuities. The instrumental accompaniments of the solo drum playing (Tabala-Taranga) of Professor Rameshchanobraji were fascinating."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "The songs of Pandit Omkarnathji were most instructive musically. He does the most astounding vocal feats and his range and variety of timbre are tremendous. A solo on the Tabla (Tabla Taranga) played with great virtuosity by Professor Rameshchanobraji had the most popular success."

The "Daily Sketch" thus speaks of Professor Rameschanobraji—'Professor Rameshchanobraji is a wizard with the 'Tabala' or Indian drum. With flying fingers he tapped them, each drum keyed to a different note. The drums seemed to live. He made them speak, sing and cry."

Lately the musicians met H. H. The Aga Khan at the Ritz Hotel, where they had been invited to a great party given by the Princess.

H. H. The Aga Khan was full of praise for Panditji's art which he manifested when he sang a special number at the request of His Highness. He was struck with his wonderful voice and art and when informed that Signor Mussolini and others have been highly struck with Panditji, expressed the opinion that it was not a matter of wonder that these great musicians will be appreciated all over the world.

At a party given by the High Commissioner for India and at various other social gatherings, they have met many leading personalities and the greatest musicians and connoisseurs of musical art, who were invited to honour them and, on the whole, their success has been astounding and India must be proud of them.

Pandit Omkarnathji was shocked recently by the sad news from India of the unexpected demise of his beloved wife Shreemati Indiradevi. Sadly and deeply though the Panditji mourns this heavy and irreparable loss, specially at this important hour when his wife's love and devotion was a source of inspiration, he is determined that his personal grief should not interfere with his work in connection with the music of India, to which he has dedicated his life.

RECTOR NOT TO BE TOTAL ABSTAINER

Bachelor Squire's Will Insists On Selection Of Sportsman As Incumbent

Directions to Brighton Corporation that they shall "prefer a sportsman, and not a total abstainer from alcohol or tobacco," in selecting an incumbent are given in the will of Mr. Ambrose Gorham, the sporting bachelor squire of Telscombe, Sussex, who died in mail week.

Brighton Corporation inherit under the will the whole of the village freehold, except one house, and also the gift of the living of Telscombe.

The will, dated Dec. 9, 1929, states:

"In from time to time selecting the incumbent for the living of the united parishes of Telscombe and Piddinghoe, or the incumbent of either of them, if and when divided, the corporation shall pay particular regard to the general character of the man to be presented.

NO ADVICE FROM BISHOP.

"It is my wish, and I direct, that the corporation shall prefer a man who is a sportsman and not a total abstainer from alcohol or tobacco.

"I particularly direct that the corporation shall not seek the advice of, and shall not necessarily act in accordance with any suggestion or advice proffered by the Bishop of the diocese, or by any Church dignitary as to the selection of such incumbent."

The will concludes:

"I wish to emphasise as strongly as I can the fact that the purpose of this gift is that the village of Telscombe and my property, the parish of Telscombe, may continue to be preserved..."

A. I. SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND BAZAAR

Gujarat Swadeshi League's Great Enterprise: 100 Days' Programme Will Be Followed By Tour

The following has been issued by the All-India Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition Bazaar, Ahmedabad:—

An All-India Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition and Bazaar will be held in the premier industrial city of Ahmedabad, between the 28th of September and 21st of October 1933 from the Dashcra day onwards including the auspicious Diwali Holidays. This in itself is a great occasion for selling one's goods and creating markets and establishing contacts. But we have advanced firther.

The three-weeks' Exhibition at Ahmedabad, will be a part of our Swadeshi Shatak—a Hundred Day's Swadeshi Programme, and will be followed by an organised tour with Exhibitions and Bazaars at prominent cities and towns in Gujarat, namely, Surat Broach, Baroda, Godhra, Nadiad, Dakor, Dahod, etc.

The Gujarat Swadeshi League whose aim is the promotion of indegenous trade and industry has undertaken this great enterprize.

100 DAYS' PROGRAMME.

A number of representations were made to us of support and we have planned to organise this 100-days' programme which all those who have discussed with us have admitted to be a programme both novel and yet far-reaching and also practicable and profitable to participants in our exhibitions.

We have decided on this huge programme relying on every one's unflinching co-operations, with faith in the support of industrialists, manufacturers, merchants, craftsmen and artists and our million public to patronise it.

MUMMY TURNS UP IN GUTTER

Paris Police Puzzled Over Queer Find At Chatillon

An Egyptian gentleman, who really should know better than to do things like that, was found lying, like any ordinary drunk, in a gutter at Chatillon at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, writes "The Chicago Daily Tribune" (Paris edition) in its issue of July 14.

Many a drunk things his head is a fat balloon bobbing about on a bit of string, but the Egyptian gentleman was in even sorrier state. He had mislaid his head. Or, rather, he had laid it only too neatly in a little paper bag about 12 feet away from where his body was lying.

Such was the discovery that Police Corporal Le Brezon made yesterday morning. He had just turned his automobile into the Route de Paris at Chatillon when an automobile with glaring lights came toward him; he doused his lights, but the other driver replied only by curses. Le Brezon saw the car stop, a man get out and get in again hastily after bending heavily over the gutter.

Le Brezon had a look and right away wished he hadn't.

OH MUMMY!

There was a big package lying in the gutter and a little paper bag 12 feet away. Le Brezon picked it up, shook it, and an Egyptian gentleman's head rolled into his hand. Le Brezon carefully put the head back where he found it, and had a look at the package.

He tore away the paper and his fingers encountered cloth, which gave way to reveal bones.

"Tut! Tut!" said Le Brezon.

"Tut! Tut!" right back at you!" said a thin voice from the paper bag, or so Le Brezon thought. "I'm not Tut; I'm Cleopatra's 19th husband. And you leave my bones alone."

Le Brezon thought that was an excellent suggestion and with greatest agility he hopped back into his car and sped to the police station.

"There's an Egyptian lying in the gutter up the road" said he, "and he's lost his head, I mean it's in a paper bag. It's a mummy, I bet you. Come have a look."

MUMMY'S THE WORD.

A weary captain, a weary sergeant and wary policemen went along with Le Brezon to have a look at the Egyptian gentleman. He was there all right, and he was a mummy and a right good mummy too.

The mummy was taken to the police station and all yesterday experts wracked their heads with questions. What was a mummy doing in Chatillon? Why should the mysterious motorist drop the mummy there? Did he just get tired of having a mummy around the house all day, all night?

And, since the Egyptian gentleman is a mummy, where shall he be sent? To the cemetery, the morgue, a museum, the Economic Conference or Geneva?

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PROMOTION OF EDUCATION

Constitution Of Central Board Of Enquiry Urged

KALE'S RESOLUTION

Plea For Affiliating And Teaching University For Maharashtra

The following items are culled from the Provisional agenda for the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday (7th August) at 2 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(1) Bill No. II of 1933 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with a view to transfer the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and to vest the property and rights vested in the said Trustees in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay on the dissolution of the Board of the said Trustees)—Second reading.

(2) Bill No. III of 1933 (A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Karachi)—Second reading.

(3) Bill No. VIII of 1933 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the punishment of whipping in the Presidency of Bombay)—Second reading.

Notices of amendments hav been received from—

Dewan Bahadir D. R. Patil, M. L.C.

Mr. J. G. More, M.L.C.

(4) Bill No. XIV of 1933 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924)—First, second and third readings.

(5) Bill No. XV of 1933 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925)—First, second and third readings.

(6) Bill No. XVI of 1933 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929)—First reading.

(7) Bill No. XVII of 1933 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890)—First, second and third readings.

Demands for Supprementary Grants.

STATUTORY MOTIONS.

From Mr. G. S. Gangoli, M.L.C. "This Council resolves that the cost of additional police set forth in Schedule A attached to the Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 1941-3 dated 25th February, 1933, and directed to be defrayed by the imposition of the tax on the owners of the houses and lands in the villages named in the Notification be defrayed out of the general revenues of the Government as provided under section 25 (2) proviso of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890."

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(1) Bill No. XXII of 1932 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879)—Second reading—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

(2) Bill No. IX of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887) —Second reading—Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C.

(3) Bill No. XXVII of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925)—First reading—Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C.

(4) Bill No. XXVIII of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925)—First reading—Mr. J. G. More, M.L.C.

(5) Bill No. XXXVIII of 1931 (A Bill to regulate the keeping of accounts of certain transactions) —First reading—Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

(6) Bill No. XLIV of 1931 (A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920)—First reading—Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C.

(7) Bill No. XXIII of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

(8) Bill No. XXIV of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading—Rao Bahadir S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

(9) Bill No. XXV of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896)—First reading—Mr. S. S. Tolani, M.L.C.

(10) Bill No. X of 1933 (A Bill to regulate the rents of premises in the Bombay Presidency)—First reading—Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C.

(11) Bill No. XI of 1933 (A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886)—First reading—Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C.

(12) Bill No. XII of 1933 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading—Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

(13) Bill No. XIII of 1933 (A Bill further to amend the District Municipal Act, 1901)—First reading—Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni, M.L.C.

(14) The Bombay Mussalman Wakf Bill, 1933—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

(15) A Bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu temples in the Bombay Presidency—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

(16) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur L. V. Parulekar, M.L.C.

(17) A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Sahib P. D. Kulkarni, M.L.C.

MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Resolution (by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C.) adjourned at the last session:

"This Council recommends to Government to constitute a Central Board for primary and secondary education composed of representatives of the Bombay Government, school boards of local authorities, the University, Labour organisations and of educational bodies to advise the Minister of Education in preparing a well-considered scheme, after a thorough revision of the curricula in primary and secondary education, to give effect to the principles and recommendations laid down and made in the Report of the Committee on Primary and Secondary Education in 1929."

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.:

"1. This Council recommends to Government to take immediately necessary action on Mr. H. T. Sorley's report on the Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency."

"2 This Council recommends to Government to promote a measure to enable the untouchables to enter the Hindu temples that are endowed with Government land or are receiving cash payments from Government and all other temples which are not private properties."

"3. This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to enquire into the condition of the cottage industries in the Presidency and to suggest measures for their development."

"4. This Council recommends to Government to issue orders to the managers or trustees of the temples that are endowed with Government land or are receiving cash payments from Government to submit accounts of the income and expenditure of the temples in their charge annually to Government."

Resolution by Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C.:

"1. This Council recommends to Government that a committee consisting of educationalists and other experts be immediately appointed to prepare a scheme for the early establishment of an affiliating and teaching university in Maharashtra providing, 'inter alia,' for—

(a) research work: (b) industrial, commercial and technical education: (c) adult education: (d) development of physical welfare: and (e) development of Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine: and to make a report within three months."

HOLDING MATRIC EXAM TWICE A YEAR

Dr. Deshmukh's Proposal Before University Senate

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, (16th August) at 2 p.m and will be continued, if necessary, on Thursday, (17th idem) at the same hour, and thereafter at the same hour from day to day until the business is finished, the following are some of the items on the agenda:—

Mr. V. G. Dalvi has given notice of his intention to mov, as recommended by the Syndicate: —"That the following Fellows be assigned to the Faculties shown against their respective names:—

Principal R. P. Kar, (Arts); Dr. G. W. Burley, (Science); The Rev. James Kellock, (Arts); Professor G. B. Kolhatkar, (Science); Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas, (Arts); Professor C. D. Pinto, (Arts); Mr. S. S. Basawanal, (Arts); Professor V. K. Joag, (Arts); Mr. N. V. Modak, (Science); Mr. M. H Kantavala, (Arts); Dr. J. L. Desai, (Medicine); Mr. S. S. More, (Law).

Mr. D. G. Dalvi has given notice of his intention to move certain amendments to the statutes relating to the Provident Fund, as recommended by the Syndicate.

Consideration of a letter, dated the 15th March, 1933, from the daughters of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas offering 3 1/2 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000 for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of their mother:—

Mr. V. G. Dalvi has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate certain amendments of the Bombay University Act.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

Consideration of a letter from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, in connection with the donation of a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the promotion of the study of Chemical Technology:—

In this connection Mr. R. P. Masani has given notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate.

Proposed offer of Rs. 2,70,000 for the purpose of the Technological Department of the University.

In this connection consideration will be given to a letter, dated the 9th June, 1933, from Sir Chimanal H. Setalvad in the matter of the Trust of Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas Mody under Consent Decree, dated 7th October 1931 in suit No. 1889 of 1930 (Jugmohandas Kalyandas vs. Putlibai—widow, and also to Dr. N. A. F. Moos' notice of motion.

RAJARAM COLLEGE.

Consideration of an application from the Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, for the extension of the affiliation of the College in Ardha-Magadhi Honours for the B. A. Degree. In this connection Prof. P. A. Wadia has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the extension of the affiliation of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and record their opinion that the affiliation of the College be extended by the addition of an Honours Course in Ardha-Magadhi to the courses of study for the B. A Degree in respect of which the College is at present affiliated.

REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE.

"That the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, report to the Senate that the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, be affiliated to the University for the teaching of the Honours Course in Ardha-Magadhi for the B. A. Degree.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe's proposal to transfer the resources of the Government Arts Colleges to the University with a view to conduct such Colleges as University Departments of Post-graduate Research and Instruction in Arts subjects.

DECCAN COLLEGE.

Dr. B. G. Vad has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"The University Senate records its sense of regret at the decision of the Government to close down the Deccan College; and feels that the Government, before taking the final decision to close down the University's affiliated institution, in fairness, at least ought to have consulted the University."

Dr. B. G. Vad has also given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:—

"The University Senate requests the Government to reconsider their decision regarding the closing down of the Deccan College from 1934 and to postpone the execution of that decree for a period of at least five years more, which would also be in consonance with the Recommendations of the Reorganization Committee (Thomas Committee)."

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal:— "That the Senate is of opinion that the Matriculation Examination be held twice a year and recommends to the Syndicate to make necessary arrangements as early as possible for the same."

EGG BOMBS FOR BANDITS

Scotland Yard Make Secret Experiments

Secret experiments, with a view to securing a perfect egg bomb for flinging at flying bandit cars, have been in progress for some time.

Chemical experts and Scotland Yard officers have, it is now claimed, discovered a coloured fluid and a container which has all the advantages, and none of the disadvantages, of this type of missile, says the "News Chronicle."

Numerous suggestions have been brought before Scotland Yard during recent years as the menace of the motor-car bandit increased. Several types of bombs and coloured fluid eggs were tried out, but they all failed to come up to the standard required for efficient police work.

The new bomb, it is asserted, will mark any object struck with a very definite and indelible colour. It will break easily on percussion, yet will be in a container sufficiently strong for it to be carried in the pocket; and it will be heavy enought to enable the thrower to make a definite aim at his object.

A CHANCE DISCOVERY.

These bombs are similar in type to those which have been carried for some time in some of the flying squad cars.

The presence of these bombs was accidentally revealed a short while ago when a brightly coloured patch of road was observed at Ealing. It transpired that during the early hours a flying squard car containing a load of bombs had crashed, and the box containing the missiles had been broken.

DAUGHTERS SOLD FOR OPIUM

Addict Confesses Before Assam Inquiry Committe

He had sold his two daughters to find money to buy opium. He was now penniless, having lost his house and lands owing to his drug habit.

This extraordinary confession was made by an opium addict named Oomai Koch in the course of his evidence before the Assam Opium Inquiry Committee during its sittings at Nowgong.

That any opium policy adopted by the Government was bound to be a failure, so long as the practice of giving short weight by the vendors continues, was the view expressed by many of the witnesses.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Ali Chowdhury, Deputy Commissioner, suggested discontinuance of the present policy of annual ten per cent. reduction in the ration of consumers. Re advocated throwing open the registers to new addicts, and stressed the need for propaganda by the public for the eradication of the evil.

Mr. Lorney, a tea planter, supported the present policy of the Government. From personal experience he could say that the working capacity of an opium-eater was much less than that of a non-consumer. He expressed the opinion that if the Government entrusted the sale of opium in the tea gardens to the managers they should be able to cure the coolie addicts of the habit by the process of reduction.

AGE LIMIT FOR OPIUM-EATERS

Rai Bahadur Bhadreswar Barua, Chairman of Nowgong Local Board, recommended passes for opium-eaters above thirty years, while Mr. Chandrakanta Barkakoti, President of the Ryot Sabha, and Mr. Motiram Bora member of Nowgong Local Board suggested fifty as the age below which no passes should be given to any consumer.

Mr. Satyahas Goswami, Secretary of Nowgong Temperance Society, said that his Society had cured many opium-eaters of the habit without giving them any medicine.

Several witnesses belonging to the Mikir tribe said that owing to the economic depression they had been obliged to reduce their ration. They had realized that opium was bad and would not now give the drug to their wives and children.

CANADA PROTECTS NATIONAL SHIPPING

New Law Reserves Coastal Shipping For Canadian Vessel Owners

The new shipping legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament during the last session was expected to become effective on proclamation on July 1.

By this legislation which amends the existing Canadian Shipping Act United States or other foreign boats are barred from the carriage of Canadian grain from the head of the lakes, this movement being reserved exclusively for Canadian vessel owners One reason for delay in proclaiming the law effective it is rumoured, was fear of some reprisal from the United States, but now that Congress has met and adjourned any danger from that source is not anticipated. Any possible reprisal could have been on some score other than shipping as the United States had already done all it could to Canadian shipping on the lakes by completely excluding from the United States coasting trade.

FATHER SENT TO PRISON FOR 'HEALTH'

He Had Tried To Gas His Child And Himself To Death

Having pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to murder his infant son, and attempting to take his own life, a father was sentenced at Manchester Assizes to six months' imprisonment in the second division, not as a form of punishment, but as the judge remarked, in order to give him an opportunity of recovering his health again.

Addressing accused, Alfred Bagshaw, 41, unemplayed warehouseman, of Amosstreet, Ancoats, Manchester, Mr. Justice Atkinson eclared that it was in the man's own interests that he should go to prison for six months.

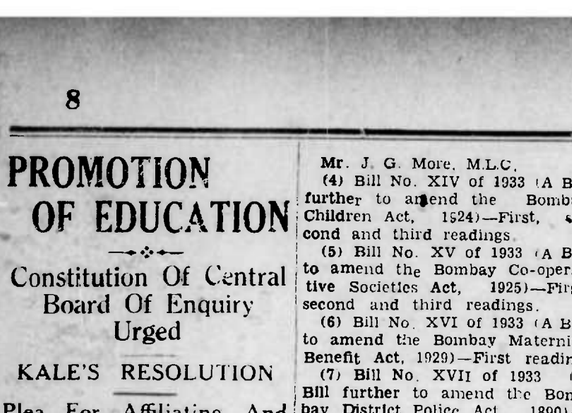
"You will get the same care and attention," the judge explained, "and be under the observation of Dr. Shannon as you have been while in custody. At the end of that time you ought to be yourself again, and be able to return to your wife and children."

Mr. H. Rhodes, prosecuting, explained that Bagshaw went to a back room in his house, and, after fixing a piece of tubing to a gas bracket, put the other end in the child's mouth and turned on the gas. When the child was unconscious he took the tube from its mouth and put it in his own.

Both were found unconscious, and when the father recovered in the infirmary he regretted his action. The child was now all right again.

Det-insp. Valentine told the judge that Bagshaw had an excellent character, both in the Army and in civil life. He had been out of work for six years.

At the time of the offences only the child and he were in the house, and he was very depressed through being out of work.



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Man Or onster?

Boris Karloff Discloses Secrets Of His Weird Make-Up

When Boris (Frankenstein) Karloff suggested that I visit him at the Shepherd's Bush Studios I wondered, frankly, just what kind of a being I should encounter (writes a "Tit-Bits" man).

Would "Frankenstein" greet me? Would those weird eyes of the mad butler in "The Old Dark House" seek to pierce me through to the soul? Or would I find a composite mixture, reminiscent of several of his strange characterizations?

I found a man some six feet in height, his tall, spare figure topby a fine head with greying hair. His brown eyes are arresting; they tell of one who has suffered, and built up his own philosophy of life. His voice is low and vibrant, free from any American accent.

Karloff invited me to share his four o'clock tea.

"It's an English habit I have never lost," he explained, "just as I still believe that black cats are lucky and cricket the finest game in the world! Although there have been times when financial stress forced me to omit the four o'clock ritual." he added, with a laugh.

FRANKENSTEIN SECRETS.

As we talked he told me of his determination, way back in 1909, to cut adrift from the career mapped out for him by his father. He was intended for a diplomatic career, and has several brothers in the Consular service.

"So I shipped to Canada, changing my name on the way from William Pratt to Boris Karloff, and took a job on a farm. Six months of this was enough ..... I wanted to be an actor. but in the meantime I did anything that offered—labourer lumberjack, truckloader. Slept sometimes on park benches ..... but all the time I knew that I would go on the stage; and the chance came with a vacancy in a repertory company. Ultimately I found my way to California, about 1920."

It is a strange coincidence—or was it a good omen? that Karlog's first screen appearance was as an extra with Universal, the company which later gave him his first stellar role.

"The turning point came when I played the murderer in the stage presentation of 'The Criminal Code' in Los Angeles. Columbia decided to make a film version, and I was given the same role ..."

It was his work in "Graft," however, that pitch-forked him into stardom. The executives at Universal were so impressed that they offered him the role of the Monster in "Frankenstein."

"Naturally I jumped at it." he said.

"Looking back now I consider this was my most engrossing role. A doctor, a madman, a minister—one knows, more or less, how they will behave, but this inhuman creature was another matter, and gave scope to imagination.

"The part fascinated me. I have a theory, you know, that there is a little streak of evil in all of us, and by magnifying this and meditating hard upon it I was able to work up a convincing impression of depravity ..... though the real magician in the case, to my mind, was the make-up man; Jack Pierce. The uncanny mask he conceived, the costume, which was padded, and about three inches thick, the boots with soles several inches high, all helped the illusion."

We discussed the after-effects of such a make-up, and I recalled how Lon Chaney had suffered in health as a result of some of his strange roles.

"Quite possible," Karloff agreed. "My own health reacted somewhat unfavourably to the 'Frankenstein' role. I lost twenty pounds during the seven weeks of production in the height of summer. It is a slimming treatment that I can safely recommend," he ended, and there was a twinkle in his eye.

Karloff passes from one "horror" role to another. His latest film is "The Mummy," in which his make-up surpasses even that of "Frankenstein" in sheer cleverness. He is a mummy, nearly four thousand years of age, and his make-up occupied anything over six hours each day.

MOST TRYING ORDEAL.

First the face," he told me. "This was damped all over, even the eyelids, and covered in strips of cotton, then collodion was brushed on and the whole held in place with spirit gum. Wrinkles were made and set in place place with an electric drier, and my ears pinned back. One of the most difficult tasks was to make my nose look as though it had fallen away through the ravages of time.

"Afterwards my head was covered with make-up clay, pressed close. When this was dry tiny cracks were made and a fluid poured in to give the serrated appearance of a mummy.

"Twenty-two different kinds of paint were applied on this base of crinkled cotton. The model was King Seti II, whose mummy is in the Cairo Museum.

"My hands and arms were treated in the same way as my face, and by the end of the process I could scarcely move a muscle of face, hands, or arms. The hardest part was being unable to smoke!

"Next they wrapped me in bandages, which were first burnt with acid and then baked in an oven to give them the appearance of age. When the make-up was completed I had to do the acting part, and on one occasion I put in seven hours' work before the the director said 'Go home.'

"It was the most trying ordeal I have ever endured, but such things are all in the day's work of a film actor."

Such is the "Monster" which masks the man.

Karloff's outstanding characteristics are sincerity, humility, and a sense of humour ..... a most unusual monster!

George Bancroft and Wynne Gibson in "Lady and Gent", commenced on Saturday at the Pathe.

"LADY AND GENT" AT PATHE

Bancroft Scores Personal Triumph In Latest Film

"Lady and Gent" is the title of the Paramount picture which opened at Pathe Cinema on Saturday.

It is an amusing story, this "Lady and Gent" and yet it has a bit of pathos, a bit of genuine romance to it. With the support of a cast headed by Wynne Gibson, Charles Starrett and James Gleason, Bancroft makes it a picture certainly worth seeing.

Bancroft is cast as a two-fisted "gent" from the area rather dimly lighted by the reflected glare from Broadway—a swaggering, blustering fellow who is good-natured and inclined to be weak in many respects. Miss Gibson is his "gal" —a sharp-tongued vixen, who despairs of Bancroft but sticks with him anyhow.

The picture moves into its stride when these two are suddenly switched into respectable middle-class existence in a small town, and called upon to assume the responsibilities of parenthood for a clever 12-year-old, son of a dead friend. Bancroft discovers he likes it, but is ashamed to admit the fact to Miss Gibson, who has arrived at the same conclusion, and feels the same way about the situation.

Ultimately they reach an understanding, and help the boy, now matured and very much in love, to find happiness for himself.

Bancroft is excellent in his role. No one can be quite so good-natured when good nature is required and so brutal, when brutality is demanded.

Charles Starrett, as the adopted son of later sequence, and James Gleason, the father whose untimely death places Starrett in the hands of Bancroft and Miss Gibson, both give excellent performances.

A gardener in Dormanstand, Surrey, who was rapidly losing his crop of cherries to voracious birds, erected an elaborate scarecrow to frighten them away. Next day a pair of starlings started to build their nest in the scarecrow's jacket pocket.

Arson Is Fine Art In Movies

Set-Builders Would Rather Construct Palace Of King Than Reproduce Room Gutted By Fire

It's a simple thing to set fire to a house, but in making motion pictures arson is a different matter altogether.

Set builders will tell you that they would rather construct the palace of a king than reproduce a room that has been gutted by fire.

A set consisting of two such rooms had to be prepared for James Cagney's current Warmer Bros. picture, "Picture Snatcher". The fire was supposed to have burned away the wall paper and crumbled the plaster, showing the charred lath beneath it. It was therefore necessary to start the wall foundations with lath.

This latter material had to be burned before the process of building began, a blow torch being used for the purpose.

The man who used the blow torch put a lot of gusto into his work as the carpenters will attest. It was their job to build the walls, with accompanying under-breath mutterings, out of this very brittle and crumbly material.

Then came the plaster, which had to be knocked away in places and on top of that came the wall paper. When this latter job was finished the blow torch man was called in again.

Doors and door frames, window frames and window sills, ceiling beams and all other wood building materials were burned before the carpenters got these materials to work with. Window panes were burned, blackened, cracked and broken before they were built into the set. All of which was most trying to the tempers of the carpenters.

A DELICATE BUSINESS.

Then the furniture was put on the set, rugs laid, knick-knacks put in their proper places as they would have been before a fire, and once more the blow torch man had to come in and do his damage.

His work on this part of the job was a delicate business. He had to figure from the condition of the set the direction and intensity of the fire and partially destroy the furnishings accordingly.

But even then the job wasn't done. A house only half-burned presupposes the fact that firemen had been ... y with water. The effect of this element were artificially created by painters who worked with materials which put the necessary blisters, water stains and other finishing touches to the ensemble.

It was the hardest set to build in the entire picture, and as usually and ironically happens, it was used for just a short sequence which figures among the many incidents in the varied career of the newspaper photograph stealer portrayed by Cagney.

DEAD SAINT "WINKS"

Cries of "Miracle!" arose from a crowded and excited congregation in the cathedral of Roccamandolfi, Italy, during the celebration of a Mass to the memory of St. Juberato, an early Christian saint.

The embalmed body of the saint lay on a bier before the high altar, and witnesses declare that the saint's right eye opened and closed with a winking motion during the service.

Thousands of Catholics are making pilgrimages to the cathedral to see the phenomenon, and the building is being kept open day and night. The Vatican has ordered a full inquiry.

A giant American air force bombing airplane was forced to the ground by the smallest known flying insects. Its engines suddenly stopped, and on landingng it was found that the screen filters of the carburetters were choked with tiny salt-water gnats.

India Through Japanese Eyes

Anti-Jap Feeling In India Is Sedulously Fostered By British, Says Jap Visitor

Describing his recent trip to India, Mr. Kyuin, Okina writes in a recent issue of the 'Keizai Orai' as follows:

"Although there are only about 3,000 Americans and about 600 Japanese in India which has a population of 350,000,000, the attitudes of the United States and Japan are regarded with much interests, by the people of India. The people of India seem to respect and admire the people of the United States as those who had become independent of the rule of Great Britain. The Japanese race defeated the Russians whom Indians regarded as one of the European races which were traditionally superior. Japan's victory over Russia awakened the Indian people to realize that Orientals should not remain slaves of European peoples for ever. The British people noticed the friendly feeling the Indian people have for the Japanese, and regarding it as an undesirable tendency, skilfully prepared the propagation of anti-Japanese sentiments.

"This has appeared in various measures whenever opportunity came. The boycott of Japanese products was secretly planned. As the Manchurian incident broke out they told the Indian people that if they were friendly with Japan and unfriendly to England, they would be subjected to Japanese rule. They asked what would be the happiness of the Indian people in such a case.

"Ignorant people were led to believe such British propaganda. Some of the Mohamedans are loudly propagating the anti-Japanese principles, and urging sympathy towards China as being oppressed by Japan. Furthermore the British are telling the Chinese to tell the Indians not to be tricked by Japanese.

ABROGATION OF TREATY.

"Thus England waited for an opportunity to abrogate the Indi-Japan commercial treaty. It is quite natural therefore that as soon as Japan withdrew from the League of Nations. Great Britain abrogated the treaty. On the other hand, Great Britain is trying not to stimulate friendship for Americans in India. One such attempt was the aid given the American author of "Mother India", which revealed all the weaknesses of Indians, and intended to create bad feeling among Indians against the United States and Americans."—Japan Times."

C. P. CROP IN GOOD CONDITION

Weather Good And Beneficial, Says Govt. Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 29.

The latest weather and crop report issued by the C. P. Government states, weather was generally cloudy, good and beneficial. Rain fell through out the province during the first half of the week followed by an opportune break in the latter half. Sowing of 'kharif' crops is approaching completion. Weeding, the narrowing and biasi operations are in progress. Transplantation of rice continues but more rain is needed in Bhandara and Balaghat to complete it. Standing crops are in good condition. There was heavy downpour of rain last night accompanied by thunder and lightning. Rain fell continuously for four hours.

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SCREEN'S RICHEST COUPLE TO SEPARATE AT LAST

Famous Beverly Hills Home Of "Doug" And Mary For Sale: Mecca Of Fashionable People Where World-Famous Personalities Were Entertained

LOS ANGELES (By Mail)

Miss Mary Pickford, the world's sweetheart, to-day tearfully confirmed the report that her marriage with Mr. Douglas Fairbanks may be dissolved.

"A separation between me and Douglas is contemplated", she said. "If there should be a divorce the ground for it would be incompatibility. Beyond that there is nothing to say."

At the same time it is announced that "Pickfair", the Fairbanks' beautiful home at beverly Hills, is for sale.

SHOWPLACE OF FILMLAND.

It is at this showplace of filmland, Mecca of fashionable people all over America, that Doug and Mary have entertained so many world-famous personalities.

It is here that Mary has "queened" it so long over Hollywood society. An invitation to "Pickfair" has been the passport to the homes of all the "best people" in the film colony.

the film colony. For "Doug" and Mary are the uncrowned King and Queen of Hollywood, absolute arbiters of what is done and what is not done—who to know and who not to know.

It was at "Pickfair" that in September 1929 they entertained Prince George and other officers of H. M. S. Durban. The house has been the scene of some of the most magnificent parties Hollywood has ever known. It has been described as the "House of Happiness."

Now it has fallen.

MARRIAGE IN 1920.

The marriage between the two most famous stars in the cinema industry took place in 1920, and the two have long been regarded in the cinema world as the most ideally mrried couple.

But during the last two years there have been rumours of an estrangement, and Douglas Fairbanks has spent long periods away from Mary, travelling and hunting in different parts of the world.

It would seem that they were trying to find out whether it was not possible after a period of absence to settle down again as happily as before. As late as February this year Douglas Fairbanks stated that reports of divorce proceedings were nonsense."

Recently the marriage of Mr. Douglas Fairbanks(Junior), a son by a former marriage, and Miss Joan Crawford was dissolved shortly after they paid a visit together to England.

WEALTHIEST COUPLE.

Miss Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks are listed by the taxation authorities as the second and third wealthiest film celebrities in Hollywood, Mr Charles Chaplin being the first.

Mr. Chaplin has 7,687,000 dolls. (£1,537.000 at par) in securities alone, Miss Pickford 2,316,000 dolls (£463.000) and Mr. Fairbanks 1,384,000 dollars (£278.000)—not to mention other forms of wealth —Reuter.

ARCHITECTURE—AN ART AND A SCIENCE

Idea That Beauty In A Building Is An Extravagant Luxury Is An Entirely Mistaken Notion Says Sir Raymond Unwin

Sir Raymond Unwin was the guest of the Manchester Luncheon Club in mail week when he spoke on "Architecture—an art and a science." Sir Ernest Simon who persided, described Sir Raymond as "perhaps the most active in connection with the housing of the working classes of any person in England to-day."

Sir Raymond Unwin, who said that architecture, as he looked at it, was simply beautiful building, cited three outstanding examples of architecture—the Battersea Power Station, designed by the late Mr. Theo Halliday, in association with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott; a group of cottages at Wythenshawe, and the Menin Memorial Gate, erected by Sir Reginald Blomfield—and asked how we were to find some common ground in those different characters of erection in which we could use our judgment as to what was good or bad design. The search for the origin of such differences led the speaker into a disquisition on the nature of "that curious animal" man, the vast majority of whose material needs did not, he said, spring from his bare physical necessities but indirectly from the faculties he had in such a more penetrating degree than the other animals.

We were always scheming to improve things, and, in addition, built up a "whole garment of associations," which added enormiously to our pleasures and sometimes to our pains. The faculty the architect had to learn to use particularly was the imagination. Design was simply the exercise of imagination on the material stored in the mind. When an architect designed a building he did not take a lot of inlividual things and put them together, but he saw in his mind what he was designing and why.

Thus the Battersea Power Station gave the impression of something of great power worthily housed; and the only way to design a cottage was to see the life going on in the different rooms. The architect had to remember that if the woman of the house could not get to the cupboard without turning her husband out of his armchair that was a mistake: he instinctively felt that when making the plan. The training of the imagination to do design implied the union of all these different things in one piece of work.

CONCRETE AND STEEL.

Building, continued the speaker, was getting much more complicated scientifically. There were people who wanted architects to build, for housing large blocks of thin concrete and reinforced steel walls, but scientific people could tell architests nothing as to conditions in which such buildings should be built: that Mrs. Jones would not hear the loud-speaker on one side from Mrs. Brown's flat, and the children crying on the other side from Mrs. Smith's.

"We simply know nothing about it. An entirely new and difficult scientific investigation will have to be made before we can safely use that particular method of structure for that kind of work." There was also, he added, little real knowledge as to the permanence of steel in buildings "So doubtful are we," he said, "that we have some of our greatest architects to-day building permanent and monumental buildings in which they are using steel, and equally great architects of similar buildings say, 'We dare not use steel because, although we have some experience of it lasing 50 or 100 years, we do know what it will be like in 600 years.' "

Sir Raymond went on to speak of how architects were beginning more and more to depend on the help of scientific engineers. "We are specialising more, and that means that we have to learn to understand different types of mind." The engineer must learn that the architect, having trained himself to work mainly through his imagination, had "a different arrangement in his head" to what the engineer had; the architect must learn that he could not expect to be an expert scientist in acoustics, electricity, gas heating and so on. He went on to say he believed we had reached the end of the stage of spending our energies in producing a sufficient quantity of material things to satisfy demand, and that the next generation was going to have an entirely new problem—how to produce them well and produce them beautiful.

BEAUTY NOT A LUXURY.

We had got into the way of regarding beauty, he said, as an extravagant luxury, but he believed that was an enfirc mistake. He was inclined to think that one got more value for more money spent on beauty than in any other way. The money some people spent in theatre tickets in a year or two would far more than make the different between a beautiful cottage and an urgly one—a cottage which would give pleasure to people looking at it 100 years hence.

We were to-day in a period when some of our traditions in architectture were questioned, and rightly questioned. Things were changing so rapidly, with new methods of construction and new fittings required in houses. Sir Raymond instanced all-electric cottages in London, and went on to say that an architect's main function in designing a cottage or a house was to see that he made what otherwise would be a mere building into a house that people could come to love as their home. Part of that function was to make it beautiful. We had always liked beauty in the past, and it was only because we had been so tremendously pressed in the last century in turning out everything by mass production that our attention had been distracted. He was sure we should return to that liking for beauty.

Speaking, in conclusion, of modernism, Sir Raymond said there was the great danger of fashion. We could not "do with" fashion in permanent things, as we could in hats. If you built your cottage one way to-day and another to-morrow and another the week after you were never going to build up that traditional association needed in order that our architecture might remain permanently satisfactory to what were the real bases of beauty, which all depended on one another.

What Britain Loses Yearly On War Debts

More Paid To U. S. Than Has Been Received From Own Debtors

The Government spokesman was non-committal when pressed in the House of Commons on June 20, for a statement whether the United Kingdom, in view of the fact she is continuing to make war debt payments to the United States, will in turn demand payment from her own foreign debtors.

Although Great Britain's debtors owe her more than she owes to the United States, Great Britain has paid to the United States considerably more than she has herself received.

This fact, brought to the fore by the payment in full of the British war debt instalment to the United States last December and the "token" payment of dol 10,000,000 in silver to the United States June 15, led to the questioning.

The Government was asked if it intended to exercise the United Kingdom's right under her reservation to the Lausanne Convention and demand payment from her debtors.

The Government spokesman however, declined to give any statement.

The broad outline of the British war debt balance sheet shows that at the time the war debts were funded more than ten years ago the Allied Governments owed to Great Britain the immense sum of dol. 2,312.000.000. This included roughly £1,000.000.000 which had been advanced to Russia before her collapse.

WHAT BRITAIN OWES TO U.S.

In turn Great Britain owed to the United States not more than £945.000,000.

Including interest, Great Britain has now paid the United States £357,000.000, receiving in return only £71,000,000 in addition to £121.000,000 in reparations which, of course, have nothing to do with the Allied war debts.

This adverse balance of nearly £300.000.000 was accentuated in the past year when the only payments Great Britain received were two instalments totalling £168,750 from South Africa, which declined to take advantage of the British Government's offer to suspend payments during the Hoover moratorium.

The Hoover moratorium on war debt payments has stopped so far as Great Britain's obligations to the United States are concerned, but Great Britain is still not getting what is owed her.

A sample of the size and wide extent of the amounts Britain is losing annually was furnished by the Treasury when the Hoover moratorium was announced, showing a total of more than £40.000,000 due in the 12-month period of the moratorium which officially ended last summer. These were divided as follows:

Germany	£14.000,000
France	13,000,000
Italy	4,000,000
Belgium	1.000.000
Australia (approx)	4.000,000
New Zealand	1.750.000

In addition, although Canada's account is cleaned up, other Dominions and various other countries not listed above had payments of something under £1.000.000 each due in that period.

Those Quick Cough Remedies!

"Flash-in-the-pan" cures are not good enough when you suffer from **COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, COLD IN THE CHEST** or even a **"SMOKER'S CHRONIC THROAT".**

They deceive you into the idea of a quick cure! But their superficial action and their seeming magic-like effect lead only to more dangerous evils. Because, they contain either the derivatives of Opium or mere throat antiseptics. The former are undesirable while the latter are only superficial. They never can get to the bottom of the trouble. They do not and cannot disinfect the lungs which are the seat of trouble.

"COGNET'S CAPSULES" famous for over 30 years the world over for their safe and beneficial action, function in a different way. They kill the germs of disease instantaneously though in their effect, they are steady—**THEY ARE SURE.**

Their contents enchantingly vaporise inside the lungs and definitely exercise a soothing and lasting curative action. Because they are scientific, over 5,000 leading Hospitals of the World are using and not less than 200,000 of the World's Eminent Medical Men are prescribing **"COGNET'S CAPSULES"** day in and day out.

When it is the question of lungs (and diseases connected with them), it is dangerous to tinker with quack and uncertain remedies. A want of decision may cost one's life. It may entail untold sufferings also.

Whenever, therefore, you have any complaint of the lungs, better consult your doctor AT ONCE. If ever he forgets to prescribe "COGNET'S CAPSULES" ask him when to take them. He is certain to endorse their use during or after his own treatment for your specific affliction.

There is no Medical Man of eminence who is not aware of "COGNET'S CAPSULES" and there is no Chemist of any reputation who does not stock them for sale.

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LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Bright Outlook

Messrs. Symington & Wilson, London have sent the following weekly review dated July 12:—

During the past seven days the Market has been mainly influenced by conflicting reports regarding progress of the restriction negotiations. On Thursday of last week "The Financial Times" published a telegram from their own correspondent in Amsterdam stating that negotiations were progressing favourably and that an official communique would probably be issued shortly. The statement that an early official communique would be issued brought in a good deal of buying particularly in the New York Rubber Exchange which naturally affected the Market over here.

A 'Reuter' telegram from Amsterdam reached here after business hours on Saturday stating that while the Dutch Government was still examining plans for restriction no decision had yet been taken and that no official communique will be issued in the near future and no such issue had been intended. This telegram reached New York during business hours there and resulted in considerable selling on the Exchange owing to disappointment that no early announcement could be expected. We are inclined to think more importance has been attached in America to recent restriction talk that has been the case here. It seems probable that there are operators on the American Exchange who have not become so inured to restriction talk as the majority of operators over here.

Yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister in reply to a question referred back to the negotiations of March 1932, and stated that since that date no further proposals had been made to the British Government. He however went on to indicate that a comprehensive scheme meeting with the support of the majority of producers and administratively practicable would be considered.

This morning "The Financial Times" own correspondent in Amsterdam sends a further hopeful message attributing the absence of a communique up to now largely to the absence of Dr. Colijn in London, stating that agreement in principle has already been reached between the Amsterdam and London Committees, and holding out hopes that on Dr. Colijn's return to Holland he will expedite matters.

Prices have moved up and down almost exactly in sympathy with the above mentioned reports. On Friday prices were distinctly firm, showing an advance at one time of 5/32d. on the day. On Saturday the Market was inactive with prices unchanged, while on Monday the whole of Friday's advance was lost and a little more. This morning the bulk of the loss has been regained again and prices are now about 1/8d. lower than the highest touched on Friday and just fractionally higher than those reported here last week.

Movements on Wall Street and in the American Commodity Markets are being closely watched while the fluctuations of the dollar are affecting all markets. The American Administration is proceeding with its plans aimed at raising the price level of commodities, increasing trade and decreasing unemployment. Many of the steps which are being taken cut right across established practice and with a few exceptions the press on this side comment adversely on a movement which they consider unorthodox. The American Administration seem themsedves to recognise that it may be necessary to act with caution in speeding up production for the sake of employment lest production should get ahead of the purchasing power of the public. Apparently this particular difficlty is now being tackled.

IMPROVEMENT IN U. S. A.

President Roosevelt has only just begun to use the enormous and autocratic power which has been placed in his hands by Congress and the actual results which have so far emerged are good. He may be experimenting along lines which have never been tried before but meantime manufacturing activities in the U. S. A. are going ahead. Steel production last week was up to 56 per cent. accompanied by a statement that the demand for Steel was more widely distributed amongst the different trades. It is estimated that about two million more men are now working in America than was the case only two months ago. From the Rubber consumption point of view it is hardly an exaggeration to say that out of each hundred men back again in regular employment twenty will be driving their cars within a few months.

The statistics of stocks in the Straits Settlements at end June were published yesterday and showed a considerable increase over those at the end of May. The figures are as follows:—Stocks in the hands of dealers 38,151 tons (end May 33,383 tons), stocks awaiting shipment 8,261 tons 4,493 tons.) Total stocks in the Straits Settlements thus amount to 46,412 tons at end June against 37,876 tons at end May an increase of 8,536 tons. This increase though large had been expected for some time and the publication of the actual figures on Tuesday morning had no adverse effect on the Market. Figures of stocks in the F. M. S. are not yet available.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 7 3/8 cents buyers (flat parity 3 3/4d. at exchange 4.73), being a rise of 3/4 cent since Monday evening, 3rd July. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were:—July 7.40 (Saturday 1st July. 6.45'). September 7.65 (6.75). October 7.78 (6.85) December 8.85 (7.06). January 8.10 (7.15). March 8.25 (7.33) and May 8.48 (7.49).

HE PREPARES SKELETONS

In a narrow street in the Latin Quarter in Paris are two rooms on an upper floor stacked with human bones and skulls.

It is the home of M. Henri Lavalette, the world's strangest craftsman. He prepares skeletons for museums.

M. Lavalette, an alert little man, aged sixty-seven, exports mounted skeletons everywhere. The average price is £12, but for a really good specimen he charges £60.

M. Lavalette's pretty twelve-year-old daughter comes home from school, every day and settles down to her homework in a space cleared on a table laden with human skulls. "Why should I mind them?" she says. "I cannot hurt them, and they cannot hurt me."

The preaching of the Rev. Ronald Pierce, of Berlin, New Jersey, on the uncertainly of life has lately become more eloquent. He was being shaved when the barber fell dead. As he fell the razor entered Mr. Pierce's throat and missed his jugular vein by a hair's breadth.

Rs. 2,00,00,000

A RECORD VOLUME OF NEW BUSINESS.

RUPEES **TWO CRORES**

During 1932-33.

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WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., SATARA.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

RE: EXCURSION SPECIAL TRAIN FROM AHMEDABAD TO NASIK, RAMESHWARAM AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST AND PILGRIMAGE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The above SPECIAL TRAIN will now leave AHMEDABAD on or about the 15TH AUGUST, 1933, instead of on the 31st July, 1933, as previously notified, provided sufficient passengers are booked.

INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED TO PURCHASE THEIR TICKETS FROM THE NEAREST STATION IMMEDIATELY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

RE: EXCURSION SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO KASHMIR AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST AND PILGRIMAGE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The above SPECIAL TRAIN will now leave BOMBAY CENTRAL on or about the 15TH AUGUST, 1933, instead of on the 1st proximo as previously notified, provided sufficient passengers are booked.

INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE THEREFORE REQUESTED TO PURCHASE THEIR TICKETS FROM THE NEAREST STATION IMMEDIATELY.

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31, Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

SURPRISE IN STORE FOR COTTON TRADE

Slow But Steady Recovery Expected

37 Lacs Bales To Be Taken Out Of Production

Bombay, July 27.

The week has witnessed a sharp break in all markets in in America, cotton putting up the best resistance of the lot and ending 72 points lower, state Messrs. Langley & Co. The first signs of the reaction came in a general restriction by American Banks of their credits against speculative operations and this was followed by demands for an increase in margins by brokers generally. Additionally nervousness was disclosed as to the President's Industrial Recovery programme particularly as it related to his campaign in favour of higher wages and shorter working hours. The steadiness of the Dollar-Sterling cross rate brought fears that inflation had temporarily at any rate, run its course and heavy long liquidation in all markets commenced. This soon developed into an evalanche of selling, stop-loss orders precipitating substantial breaks and bringing in their wake something in the nature of panic conditions. All markets suffered though the debacle was at its worst in Chicago grains where it was necessary to suspend trading for two days. This week, however, has seen much steadier markets and signs are not wanting that the worst of the liquidation is over. That the markets are healthier for the removal of the large and dangerous long interest cannot be doubted, but for the time being it seems likely that a more cautious feeling will prevail pending further developments. We look for a slow but steady recovery in values and think advantage should be taken of all weak markets to replace commitments.

CROP REPORTS.

Weather reports over the week are mixed. The drought in the West appears to have been partially broken though attention is again being drawn to the inadequacy of the rains. In the East rains have been excessive and some apprehension is being felt. On the whole, however, we regard crop prospects as about average.

News as to the progress of the Acreage Reduction Plan is meagre, the only announcement being that over 10 million acres have already been leased. While the campaign to further this Plan ended some weeks ago it must not be overlooked that applications for benefits for acres handed in are being received upto August 1st. It seems reasonable to assume that many farmers who, at 12 cents hesitated to agree, will be much more amenable at 10-3/4 cents and when the final results are announced a surprise may be in store for those who doubt the success of the Plan.

COTTON PURCHASES.

It has to-day been announced that the U. S. Government is purchasing cotton futures in order to ensure cotton for delivery to growers who took options during the campaign. It is also estimated that Government needs 1,100,000 bales. To essess the importance of this announcement, we give details of the announcement made on March 22nd by the Chairman of the Farm Board as to the stocks upon which direct advances had been made by the Farm Board:—

	Bales.
Red Cross	549,000
Cotton Stabilisation Corporation	29,000
American Cotton Co-operative Association	1,353,000 (1930-31 crop)
Staple Cotton Co-operative Association	215,000
Total	2,146,000

If the Government still require 1,100,000 bales, the presumption is that farmers have exercised the option to the extent of a total of 3,246,000 bales and, in addition to this, there must undoubtedly be a large number of farmers who have voted for the cash benefit only. From these figures, it looks as though a minimum of 3-1/2 to 3-3/4 million bales are likely to be taken out of production.

The Bureau looms ahead and so far nothing has been vouchsafed as to the methods of embodying the acreage reduction in the estimated yield. We look for such an announcement some time next week, following upon which the market will feel less uncertainty as to the future of values.

BOYCOTT GESTURE.

The local market acted well on the decline. Just as prices were slow to respond to the advance in America so were they slow to weaken and in consequence there has been a narrowing of our parity with the Home markets. A feature of the week has been an improvement in the demand from China, who is reported to have bought some 20,000 bales. This consuming centre has been out of the market so long that our advices indicate that a continuation of the demand may be looked for. If the enquiry runs on Broach it will help the local position considerably as, apart from the Broach stocks, other styles are well held at a steadily advancing basis. Japan continues her boycott gesture but Europe has shown a little more interest though only on a retail scale. Local mills have enquired for staple styles and a little business has been done in good stapled Indians and long stapled Americans.

Monsoon developments are much more favourable, good general rains having continued in those areas in need of them.

We favour sales of Broach April-May against purchases of New York and Liverpool.

MARKET.

London, July 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept., per cwt., Sellers 7/9-3/4.

C. & F. Bombay, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot 8-3/8.

LINSEED.

London, July 29.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, July-Aug. sellers £12-8-9.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull per ton, July-Aug. sellers £11-8-9.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, July-Aug. sellers £12-15-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 29.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Aug. sellers 21.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. paid 21/10-1/2.

Will not Stain: **Spray** *Harmless to Man*

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Insecticide Fluid with Delightful Purfume
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WHO BUYS GOLD IN LONDON ?

Substantial Premium Over Franc Parity

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report dated July 12:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139,694,971 on the 5th instant; an increase of £335,044 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

No purchases of gold have been announced by the Bank during the week under review.

In the open market, moderate supplies of gold were available and a good proportion of the offerings was taken for destinations not disclosed; there was, however, keen competition from the Continent and prices continued to show a substantial premium over franc parity.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.
July 6th	124s/1d
July 7th	124s/3d.
July 8th	124s/5d.
July 10th	124s/6d.
July 11th	124s/10d.
July 12th	124s/9d

Average 124s/5.66d.

Equivalent value of	£ Sterling.
July 6th	13s/8.32d.
July 7th	13s/8.10d.
July 8th	13s/7.88d.
July 10th	13s/7.77d.
July 11th	13s/7.33d.
July 12th	13s/7.44d

Average 13s/7.81d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 3rd instant to midday on the 10th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Germany	90189
Netherlands	719707
France	1168665
Switzerland	376604
China	215041
Iraq	15749
U. S. A.	229886
British South Africa	2038649
British West Africa	75457
British India	664035
British Malaya	58756
Canada	428452
Hongkong	14900
Australia	41071
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	7547
Other countries	26824
	£6171532

EXPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	163270
France	47000
Switzerland	7841
Austria	1186
	£219297

The s.s. "Corfu" which sailed from Bombay on the 8th instant, carries gold to the value of about £460000 consigned to London.

The Transvaal gold output for June, 1933 amounted to 918633 fine ounces as compared with 944604 fine ounces for May, 1933, and 959,011 fine ounces for June, 1932.

SILVER.

Owing to free selling by New York following the sharp fall in the value of the dollar the market developed a very easy tendency and prices declined steadily until 17.7/8d. for cash and 18d. for two months delivery were reached on the 10th instant. Support from the Indian Bazaars has been fairly consistent and there was further speculative buying, but the demand, although improved by some buying on China account, was, on the whole, limited. Weakness was particularly apparent in the afternoons, America being willing to sell at prices below those fixed.

There was a sharp reaction today, and the market may continue to be influenced by movements in the dollar exchange, whilst there is also the possibility of its responding to any proposals which might be forthcoming at the World Conference.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 3rd instant to midday on the 10th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	24066
France	7511
British West Africa	3855
British India	13762
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	42084
Australia	26402
Syria	2400
Other countries	1958
	£122038

EXPORTS.

	£
Sweden	2090
Germany	1347
Denmark	1330
France	3468
Persia	2230
Other countries	1142
	£11607

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON
Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery	Two months delivery.
July 6th	18.7/16d	18.9/16d
July 7th	18.5/16d	18.7/16d
July 8th	18.1/16d	18.3/16d
July 10th	17.7/8d	18d
July 11th	17.15/16d	18.1/16d
July 12th	18.7/16d	18.0/76d

Aberage 18.302d.

IN NEW YORK.
(per ounce .999 fine)

	Cents.
July 5th	36.1/4
July 6th	37.
July 7th	37.3/16
July 8th	37.1/2
July 10th	37.1/2
July 11th	38.1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 6th instant to the 12th instant was dolls. 4.85 and the lowest dolls. 4.46.

Th estocks in Shanghai on the 12th instant consisted of about 126200000 ounces in syce, 277,500,000 dollars and 6,300 silver bars as compared with about 126200000 ounces in sycee, 272500000 dollars and 6300 silver bars on the 4th instant.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London, to-day:—

Latest prices:—

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £72-0-0.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd. £0-13-9.

Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference £0-6-9.

Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £86-0-0.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-14-0.

Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £1-5-0.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-9.

De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. £1-3-3.

East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord. £1-4-6.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £6-2-6.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £131-0-0.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-9-3.

Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0-2-6.

Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per per cent. Debs. £92-0-0.

London & Rhodesian Mining & Land £0-4-6.

Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £3-18-0.

Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord. £1-15-0.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Deb. £76-0-0.

Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent. Debentures £107-0-0.

Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs. 1939/50 £108-0-0.

Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock £46-10-0.

Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ord. A Stock £31-5-0.

Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock dol. 18.50.

Lon. Mid & Scot. Rly. 4 per cent. Pref. 1923 £33-0-0.

San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent. (1926) £50-10-0.

SEEDS.

London, July 29.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers..

Castorseed Bomaby, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July-Aug. sellers £11-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, July-Aug. sellers £10-18-9

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 29.

October, 1933	10.60
December, 1933	10.82
January, 1934	10.92
March, 1934	11.03
May, 1934	11.21
Middling Spot	10.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 29.

October	10.60
December	10.81
Middling Spot	10.50

NEW RORK.
New York, July 29.

New York, 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 29.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	18 000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000

LIPERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Closing

July, 1933	6.13	6.10
August, 1933		6.10
September, 1933		6.11
October, 1933	6.11	6.12
November, 1933		6.13
December, 1933		6.15
January, 1934	6.15	6.16
February, 1934		6.18
March, 1934	6.19	6.20
April, 1934		6.21
May, 1934	—	6.23
June, 1934		6.24
July, 1934		6.26
Middling Spot		6.37

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
July, 1933	8.03
October, 1933	8.07
November, 1933	8.13
January, 1934	8.21
March, 1934	8.28
May, 1934	8.36
July, 1934	8.44
F. G. F. Spot	8.38

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 29.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. Spot, 3-13/16.

London, July 29.

London Stock Exchange closed.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.39
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.51
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.63
OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
BENGAL:	
Good	4.28
Fine	4.38
Superfine	4.48
SCINDE:	
Good	4.38
Fine	4.48
Superfine	4.58

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 29.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	18
Forward	18-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 29.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6-3-8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 29.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate, 0-7/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months market rate, 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent, to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loan, 0-3/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.
London, July 29.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin	13.96
Amsterdam	8.26-1/4
Brussels	23.90-1/2
Madrid	40.00
Milan	63.21
Berne	17.23-1/2
Paris	95.31
Prague	112.50
T. T. London on New York	4.50-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 29.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. paid 26/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. paid 25/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July-Aug. sellers 28/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, July 28.

	Season To-date.	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1931/32	Week 1932.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	14,029	85	14,784	86 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	6,358	77	5,128	34 bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports	8,499	121	8,784	114 bales.
Of which to Japan	1,712	16	2,326	33 bales.
Of which to China	306	4	1,085	12 bales.
Of which to Great Britain	1,524	24	1,350	21 bales.
Of which to Germany	1,933	38	1,632	26 bales.
Stock at New York	—	153	—	203 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3,107	—	3,396 bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,217	—	1,351 bales.
World's Visible Supply	—	8,357	—	8,492 bales.
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,560	—	6,626 bales.
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	14,264	215	13,347	179 bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	9,033	103	10,068	80 bales.

N.B.—All figures are in th ousands.

Pepsodent announces a notable new discovery

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change to teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it aids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least once a year.

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on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 31, 1933

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

Bengal Turned Into Deficit Province

Why Should 70 Per Cent. Of Revenue Go To Centre? Jute Export Duty Must Also Go: Sir N. N. Sircar Before Select Committee

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sir Edward Benthal, Sir Thomas Catto and Mr. G. L. Winterbotham appeared before the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform as representatives of various Chambers of Commerce in India and gave their evidence supporting their memorandum and pressed for the second chamber and for investing the Governor-General and Governor of various provinces with powers to exercise their special responsibilities regarding subversive crimes. They also emphasized that the railways are to be administered solely for the interest of the general public and not for the benefit of the Federal or Provincial revenues.

When pressed by Sir Hubert Carr as to what they meant by "For the interest of the general public" they desired that the railways should be administered on business principles and not for the benefit of the revenue of the Federation as a whole. They did not object to the existing contribution (which did not exist at the moment) but in normal times it is approximately Rs. 5-1/2 crores.

With reference to the jute duty Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar brought out certain facts in his cross-examination of the witnesses with odcasional interruptions from the other delegates.

Sir N.N. Sircar:—Sir Edward, in reply to Sir Abdur Rahim you stated that your Chamber of Commerce considered that the export tax on jute was a discriminatory tax and you claimed it, not on the ground of expediency, but on principle. Is not that what you said? Yes.

BENGAL REVENUE.

Sir Nripen:—Before I come to anything which can have any bearing on the question of principle, can you tell me how the allocation of this source of income to the Centre has actually affected the province?—It has affected it very seriously. It has turned what we consider should be a surplus province into a deficit province. The figures I think are fairly well-known and they are given in Sir Walter Layton's report to the Simon Commission. In Bengal, according to the fiures given there, of the total revenue of the province of 38 crores, no less than 70 per cent has gone to the Centre, as against, in the Punjab, I think, only 8 per cent of the total revenue raised have gone to the centre; and in the United Provinces something like 20 per cent.

Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan—What about the provincial contributions— I am talking of the total revenues raised in the provinces. My point is that, of the total of 100 per cent. of revenues raised both for Provincial and Central pusposes, no less than 70 per cent is taken by the Centre, against, in the Punjab only 8 pes cent, is taken by the Centre and the figure for the United Frovinces, I think, is 22 per cent. The result is that the Provinie has been hopelessly handicapped in this last constitution, ann the Government has been unable to do anything regarding reorganisation of education or other nation-building services. and I may go so far as to say that there is a feeling of general despair in the Progince as a result of the Meston Settlement, and it has had its repurcussion on other provinces and possibly on the reforms generally.

DEFICIT PROVINCE.

Sir N.N. Sircar—I will not trouble you about the figures and so on, I can put them before the Committee at our discussion. but shortly put, is not the position this, four crores of rupees which represent the jute export duty are taken in the Centre and the result is the deficit of Bengal to the extent of two crores? Is that what you mean by saying that it turns this province into a deficit province—Yes.

Sir N.N. Sircar:—And from the figures, without going into details, in respect of natural resources Bengal is the richest province—Yes.

Sir N.N. Sircar:—It is only this system of allocation which turns Bengal into a deficit province?—Yes.

Sir N.N. Sircar:—Will you tell me gery shortly what effect does this tax have on the land revenue and the ryot?—In the first place, I think it is a direct tax on an agricultural product and it, therefore, has the same incidence as land revenue. It undoubtedly falls on the producer. When it was put on in 1916 it was put on as a war measure and then, with the high prices, it probably fell on the consumer; but to-day it undoubtedly falls on the producer, mainly the Muslim ryot in Eastern Bengal, and its incidence is actually to-day some 18 per cent.

Sir Joseph Nell—18 per cent og what?—18 per cent of the commodity. On a price of jute of 25 rupees it is Rs. 4/8 annas. I may say that it prevents the Provinces from opening up the question of the Permanent Settlement, even if it were possible, because it is impossible to tax agriculturists any more in view of this heavy tax which is put on the Province.

JUTE NO LONGER MONOPOLY.

Sir N. N. Sircar—Giving back to your first statement will you just indicate on what principle you claim this jute export duty for Bengal?—The taxation inquiry laid down the rule that an export tax is only justified if it is a monopoly and at a low rate. Jute is no longr a monopoly, because the purposes for which it is used ar now filled by paper, cotton and silk-handling. It is not low because, as I say, the incidence is 18 per cent and I do not think that anybody contemplated that it would be that when the tax was put. We think that the tax ought to be removed altogether and also that it never would have been imposed except as a war measure, and would certainly not be imposed if it were a question of imposing it to-day.

On the point which Sir Abdur Rahim raised, we claim that the product comes from certain provinces only, it is a tax on their agricultural revenue, as I have tried to point out and that, therefore, it is a tax of a discriminatory nature on certain Provinces only. That is one of our main principles.

Sir Hari Singh Gour How is it of a discriminatory nature—Because it is a tax on certain units of what will be the Federation for the benefit of the whole.

Sir N. N. Sircar—May make that point clear: Whatever may have happened hitherto, now, if the different units are going to receive the same financial treatment, what would happen if we intended to have an agricultural Income Tax? Would not Bengal be severely handicapped by reason of this 18 per cent duty on one of the principal agricultural crops?—Certainly. I tried to make that point.

Sir N N Sircar—Be that as it may, have your Chamber any objection to the centre receiving half of whatsoever is necessary from this export duty for the purpose of the central solvency?—You mean, if the Province is given the total income from it, is there any objection to a proportion of it being given back to the Centre?

Sir N N Sircar—Just as the proposal is to take the income tax for a certain period to the extent of a certain amount—the amount which is necessary for central solvency? Is there any objection to that going to the Centre? No, we consider that the principle of alloting it to the province has been conceded and after a considerable struggle by everyone in the Province, and if that principle is conceded in its entirity then we are quite willing that a proportion should be given back to help the Centre, but we think that the proportion should be given to the Province before any Income Tax is given to the other Provinces.

Sir N N Sircar—You tell us this was introduced as a War Measure in 1916. Roughly speaking about 50 crores of rupees have gone to the Centr as jute export duty? It must be something about that. I have not the exact figure.

MESTON AWARD SEQUEL

Sir N N Sircar—Can you suggest anything which ought to be done before the Federations is started to remedy this unfair burden which has lasted for about 20 years?—Yes. One of the claims of the Province, supported by everyone in the province, is that the deficit due to the Meston Settlement, I think in the last four years, it would amount about seven crores. The interest on that, plus the share of the jute tax, plus retrenchment, might just enable Bengal to balance its budget but no more.

Sir N N Sircar.—I have only one more question. Both as regards Bengal and Bombay—industrial provinces— I presume they are responsible for the major portion of the Income-tax. Is not that so?—Yes (Mr. Winterbotham) Yes.

Sir N N Sircar,—It follows, therefore, that the larger the amount of Income Tax, the larger the block which is taken to the Centre, the greater is the disproportionate burden on these two provinces, Bengal and Bombay as compared to the others?—It does.

What do you suggest is the proper basis of distribution of Income Tax to-remove this disproportion, as much as is possible?+We deal with that in ours Memorandum. Sir Edward Benthall has had a wonderful opportunity of putting forward Bengal's particular case and I would like here to take the opportunity of making Bombay's case, the other great industrial Province. There is no solution to Bombay's difficulty, except the making of Income Tax a provincial revenue, and we have made it plain in our Memorandum that on that question we think that the proposals in the White Paper are reasonable But we also emphasize the fact that the greater amount of Income Tax retained by the Federal Centre, the greater the hardship on the industrial provinces, and the more the industrial provinces will be contributing to the finances of the Centre.

BOMBAY SUFFERED EQUALLY

It is indisputable that Bombay has suffered just as much as Bengal from the inequity of Income Tax being a wholly Central revenue, and we do most strongly press that as soon as ever is practicable the proposals arrived at the Third Round Table Conference in connection with the distribution of Income Tax to the Provinces should be put into effect, and we desire to stress the point—this is particularly a Bombay point—that the percentage of Income tax transferred to the provinces shou'd be uniform for all provinces. (Sir Edward Benthall) it is also a Bengal poi'n—(Mr Winterbotham) I should like to make it plain that Bombay and Bengal are not in opposition, but they each have their particular point to stress, and we have been given the opportunity of doing it. —Reuter.

CONDITIONS IN MONEY MARKET UNALTERED

Heavy Drop In Wheat: Operators Bewildered By Exchange Fluctuations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 29.

In the money market conditions are practically unaltered and supplies of credit are still far in excess of demand.

This week's Treasury Bills are allotted at an average rate of six shillings eleven pence per cent. which though slightly higher are still unsatisfactory from the market's viewpoints

The Stock Exchange closed

Commodity markets have the usual Saturday character apart from wheat which dropped heavily.

Operators are bewildered by exchange fluc uations.—Reuter.

Bombay Chronicle and the Bombay Samachar Press

New Premises from 1st August

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" Press and Offices will be completely removed to Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort from 1st August, 1933.

All correspondence relating to the Press and offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" should be addressed as follows:—

RED HOUSE,
Parsi Bazaar Street,
Fort, Bombay.

CHECK DRINK HABIT AMONG LABOURERS

Mr. Pandit To Move City Fathers To Request Govt. To Concede Their Right

Some interesting items are tabled for discussion in the Municipal Corporation in their ordinary meetings in August.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker will move: "That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, the subject of the "Not-wanted Babies Cradles" set up in the four Maternity Hospitals in Bombay and report—

As to whether the positions in which they are placed at present in each Maternity Hospital are proper and such as are conducive to the object with which they are provided.

As to whether they are taken advantage of by the public and if not is it on account of their present position and of the fact that this arrangement is not known widely to the public.

As to whether it is not desirable to have them in larger numbers in the City at suitable places, and if so, at which.

As to whether the fact of this provision should not be widely advertised."

CHECK DRINK HABIT.

Mr. Y. G. Pandit wants to restrict the drink habit among the labour classes and will therefore move:—

"That to enable adequate steps being taken to check the drinking habit among the labour classes in the City and to push forward the policy of gradual reduction of drinking in the City adopted by Government, His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to concede to the Corporation the right to determine the number and location of Toddy and Liquor shops within the Island and City of Bombay."

PASSENGER TAX.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia does not want the Passenger Tax and will therefore move:

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to inform Government that while the Corporation reiterate their demand for additional sources of income to meet the deficit in the Improvement Trust Account, they would be willing if Government were to give up the proposal to levy the Passenger Tax in view of strong protests received from interested parties and substitute therefor some other source yielding a like amount."

Quetta.—It now appears that Friday's heavy downpour of rain has caused severe damage in the low-lying villages in the suburbs of Quetta. One brahoi pathan was washed away in Habib Nullah and the dead body was recovered the next morning.—A.P.

ASHRAM LIBRARY FOR AHMEDABAD

Gandhiji Agrees: Municipality Accepts Bombay Merchant's Offer

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Mahatmaji suggested to the Municipality to have an excellent public library for the city. The books of the Gujarat Vidyapith Library also will be handed to the Municipality.

Sjt. Rasiklal who offered the donation has suggested to have the library building any side near Ellis Bridge.

ASHRAM LIBRARY

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The offer of Rs. 50,000 to the Municipality for the Ashram Library will probably be discussed on Wednesday.

Sjt. Manilal Chaturbhai, President of the Municipality has discussed the problem with Mahatmaji.

VARDHA ASHRAM NOT TO BE DISBANDED

No Letter From Jamnalal Bajaj To Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

On inquiry, it is stated there is no truth in the rumour that Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj addressing a letter to Mahatmaji suggested disband Vardha Ashram.

Mahatmaji has advised not to take such a step but continue the Ashram where some students and ladies from the local Ashram are to be sent.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR HITLER YOUTH

Study Of Races & Heredity Will Form Principal Subject With German History

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A training school for leaders of the Hitler Youth, to give them the spirit of Potsdam, was opened solemnly at Berlin on July 12, in the presence of Baldur von Schirab, head of the Hitler Youth.

"Henceforth the young sons of Germany will come to take courses of three to six weeks. They will carry away the spirit of Potsdam, and inculcate it in their fellows", explained Herr Usadel, director of the school.

Students must be between 18 and 30 years old. Their chief subjects will be German history, administrative law and "the study of races and heredity."

PRESS SUPPRESSION.

July 13, was the second day of the National Socialist evolution. Interior Minister Frick of Prussia announced that 291 newspapers had been forbidden by July 1.

They include 12 American, 2 Canadian, 5 British, including the "Manchester Guardian" and "Daily Herald"; 74 Czechoslovak, 48 Austrian, 38 French, two Latvian, 9 Dantzig, Roumanian and Swedish, 9 Dutch, 8 Saar, 26 Swiss and 11 Russian newspapers.

The Wandervogel, association of students who wandered about the countryside singing songs and enjoying nature, was banned to-day. Its members must join the Hitler Youth.

A cleanup of the cinema has begun. All employees, including producers, directors, composers and even film cutters, must send to the Theatre Commission papers showing their nationality and their Aryan origin as far back as their grandparents.

Police Constable Semenka, of Prague, arrested a man for loitering. "Fancy meeting you, Alois," said the friendly suspect. He was Semenka's brother, who had been missing for fifteen years.

MALARIAL COURSES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN APRIL 1934

Activities Of Eastern Bureau Of League Of Nations Health Organisation : Annual Report

BOMBAY, July 29.
(By Mail.)

The work of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Oraganisation of the League of Nations is summarised in the annual report for 1932 which has just been issued.

This report was reviewed by the Second Committee of the Assembly which has approved of the proposals to establish International Malarial Courses in Singapore under the technical direction of the Medical College there. It is expected that these courses will commence on 30th April 1934, the theoretical part of the work to be carried out in Singapore and the practical in other Eastern countries. The suggestions made by the delegates of British India and China regarding the possibility of a rural Hygience Conference, to be held in the Far East, has also been noted.

MAIN ACTIVITY.

The Bureau sums up the functions of the Epidemiological Intelligence Department which constitutes its main activity. It has been steadily built up in the eight years that have elapsed since the Bureau commenced to function and is organised into three divisions for the reception, collation and distribution of information.

Reception service by cables post and meteorological reports, covers the whole of Eastern Arena.

The information received in the routine cables refers to the condition which existed during the preceding week ending at midnight each Saturday, and the bulk of the information generally arrives by Wednesday morning, except in case of certain countries, particularly British India.

DISTRIBUTION METHODS.

The methods of distribution are wireless transmission, telegraphic communication and postal circulation of a weekly Fasciculus. The information for the week is transmitted by cable each Thursday morning to Saigon where, through the courtesy of the Government, it is emitted from the powerful wireless station each Friday morning in code. This message is picked up either directly or indirectly throughout the whole area from which information is received.

Emergency cables notifying the appearance of "first cases" are immediately despatched to Geneva and from there to Paris. In addition, this information is immediately retransmitted by cables to all ports having trade relations with those in which these "first cases" have appeared. This gives the Health authority warning of the potential danger, and enables steps to be taken in advantage to meet it.

Routine cables are forwarded to Geneva, twice a week, and from Geneva to the office International, Paris, which contain a summary of all the information received for the previous week.

LOW PLAGUE MORTALITY.

While mentioning about the incidence of disease in different countries the report states that the outstanding feature of plague in Brilsh India for 1932 is the low mortality when compared with the average for the preceding five years. The seasonal periodicity remains the same, the mortality rising as usual through January, February and March, when the maximum is reached, and declining rapidly through April and May, August and September, and a sharp increase as the end of the year is reached.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

The report further deals with Cholera n various ports and has come to the conclusion that cholera in British India is the epidemiological feature of the 2nd and 3rd quarter of the year. According to the information gathered, Calcutta is the one port in which Cholera is always present, there being no week in the last five years when the city has been free from the disease. During 1932 the disease assumed epidemic proportions in Calcutta in the months of April to July inclusive, while Madras and Bombay had rather a favourable year in regard to Cholera.

It is interesting to note from the report that researches are going on in the Madras Presidency, Rangoon, Java, China and in other places for the eradication of plague.—A.P.

NEW YORK BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Seasonal Halt In Expansion

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, July 29.

The seasonal halt in the expansion of business activity is indicated in the past week's index of freight loadings.

Electric power production of steel ingot output is 82 per cent. compared with 83.7 in the previous week but as the corresponding 1932 figure is 54.4 per cent. there is still considerable advance.—Reuter.

FURTHER DROP IN WHEAT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CHICAGO, July 29.

With frantic unloading by speculators wheat again fell to the limit of five cents.—Reuter.

WITHHOLD DECISION ON WHEAT ACREAGE

U. S. Delegates' Wire To Mr. Wallace

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, July 30.

It is authoritatively learned that the United States delegates to Wheat Conference, London cabled Mr. Wallace to withhold the decision on wheat acreage reduction because new informal efforts are being undertaken to reach an agreement although the Conference adjourned till 31/8.

It is understood Mr. Wallace replied in the event of an agreement the United States is willing to curtail acreage upto 15 per cent. otherwise to ten per cent.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WINS ANGLO-FRENCH ATHLETICS

Bailey Does Two Miles' Steeplechase In 10 Minutes

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 29.

White City-Britain won Anglo-French athletics with sixty-five-quarter points to fifty-four three-quarters.

The method of scoring was, winner five points, second three, third one, relay three.

Hundred yards race was won by Saunders (Britain) nine nineteenths seconds.

Two miles steeplechase. Bailey (Britain) 10 minutes 28 seconds.

Half mile Keller (France) one minute 57 seconds.

One-twenty yards hurdles, Finlay (Britain) fifteen two-fifths seconds.

Two-twenty yards, Reid (Britain) 22 five-tenths seconds.

High Jump Bradbrooke (Britain) six feet two inches.

Quarter mile, Wolff (Britain) 49 two-fifths seconds.

Mile Thomas (Britain) four minutes 20 two-fifths seconds.

Putting weight Duhour (France) 48 feet four and half inches.

Three miles Richard (France) 14 minutes 41 seconds.

Pole Jump Vintousky (France) 12 feet one inch.

Half mile Medley relay, (Britain) three minutes 38 and one-tenth seconds.

Throwing Discus Noel (France) 157 feet nine and half inches.

British record for long jump, Paul (? France) 23 feet eight and half inches.

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